ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,169—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1897.

INSIST UPON HAVING,
MILKMAID
BRAND
CONDENSED MILK
Largest Sale in the World."

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
			1897.
* CARTHAGE	5280	J. R. Lendon	4th Dec.
B.L. INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester	11th ,,
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	18th ,,
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W.B. Andrews	25th ,,
			1898.
* CARTHAGE	5280	J. R. Lendon	1st Jan.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5284	W. H. Moule	8th ,,
* BALLAARAT	4890	T. S. Angus	15th ,,
B.M. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	22nd ,,
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	29th ,,
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	5th Feb.
* BALLAARAT	4890	T. S. Angus	12th ,,
† CARTHAGE	5280	J. R. Lendon	19th ,,
B.M.L. PENINSULAR	5152	W. A. Wheler	26th ,,
† SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	5th Mar.
B.M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	12th ,,
† CARTHAGE	5280	J. R. Lendon	19th ,,
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	26th ,,

The Steamers marked B. L. proceed to BRINDISI MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked B. M. proceed to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES only.

The Steamers marked B. M. L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked † proceed to ADEN only and will not take Passengers for Europe.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 1st December, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER-MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,146	1st Jan., 1898.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,213	1st Feb., 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 500	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Androvich	4,351	23rd Dec., '97.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	12th Jan., '98.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs .575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c. called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
AMPHITRITE	R. Mitis	3,826	21st Dec., 1897

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S. S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 60, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Dec., 1, 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday.
MELBOURNE	4,080	Duchateau	24th December.
SALAZIE	4,255	Paul	21st Jan., 1898.
LAOS	6,090	Flandin	18th Feb., 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on or about the
YARRA	4,255	LeCoispellier.	16th Dec, 1897

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.

CALCUTTA, Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 4th Dec., at 2 p.m., or on arrival of English mail, if later arriving.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 7th Dec., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on the 2nd Dec., at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 3rd Dec.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHILKA," 1,944 tons, on or about 4th Dec.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 16th Dec., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 1st December, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA (JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "YAMAGUCHI MARU," Captain S. KAWAMURO, 3,287 Tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA, and JAPAN on or about the 2nd December. The Steamer has excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers.

For freight and passage apply to

T. TAKAYANAGI,
Manager.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 22nd November, 1897.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

THOS. COOK AND SONS,

BANKERS AND PASSENGER AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest *en route*.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S TICKETS met and assisted at Bombay, London, Gravesend, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, Venice, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, FAMILY PARTIES, &c., booked at reduced rates.

SAILING LISTS and all information on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—8-1, Council House Street
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

PASSAGE SEASON 1897.

PASSAGES secured by P. O., the other LINERS and all NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged.

SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England, from Rs. 300.

REGISTER kept for BOOKINGS in advance.

"SOCIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this.

LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly.

REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES.

SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.

PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.

CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.

PASSENGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted on Board or to Hotels.

PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.

BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED and INSURED.

DUTY and all CHARGES prepaid, if desired.

SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.

SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address CHEAPLY.

TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped, Horses and Dogs shut out from same forwarded economically.

SOLE AGENTS AT BOMBAY FOR
MESSRS. CURTISS AND SONS
TROOPSHIP AGENTS,
PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAPMTON.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
"Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"
MESSRS. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta
MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co. MADRAS.

AGENTS:

TREACHER & CO., LD.

TRADE MARK

The ROVER has set the Fashion to the World.
The Cyclist.

The ROVER the Pioneer of . . the present-day Cycle.

A LADY EXPERT'S VERDICT.

AS regards this matter of weights, my own Investigations of this year—carried out in a strictly scientific manner, and in an entirely sceptical spirit—which means that I insisted on seeing all the Machines I tested weighed in reliable scales before my eyes—I have come to the conclusion that the IMPERIAL ROVER is about the lightest full-size Ladies' Machine of the year, I believe the Rover people make no particular claim to special lightness, but they seem to have got it all the same. In spite of the many advertised feather-weight-Machines, I did not come across a single Ladies' Machine that weighed, with brake, mud-guards, gear case, and comfortable saddle, less than thirty-pounds, and the one that touched this bottom mark was an IMPERIAL ROVER, with a very high frame, and two 28in. wheels. I may remark that most of the high-grade Machines I saw weighed were about 33lbs. The second-grades were in many cases 35lbs. or 36lbs.—"Graphis" in *Irish Cyclist*, October 13th, 1897.

THE ROVER CYCLE COMPANY, LD.,
LATE J. K. STARLEY & Co., LD. METEOR CYCLE WORKS, COVENTRY,
LONDON : 5, Holborn Viaduct, E.C., 157, New Bond Street, W.
55, Farringdon Street. (Repairs Dept.)

The IMPERIAL ROVER . . A Classic Mount.

The ROVER is the King of Safeties.
The Irish Cyclist.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

CRESTS AND MONOGRAMS.

ENGRAVED ON STEEL.

	Rs.	a.
Crest correctly Engraved from	6	0
Crest and Motto	8	0
Crest and Monogram	10	0
Monograms only from	5	0
Address Engraved one line, any style	4	0
Address Engraved two lines, any style	6	0

ESTIMATES SENT FOR THREE OR MORE LINES.

In every instance a Pencil Sketch is forwarded for approval before engraving the Steel Die.

These designs are free of charge when an order is given, otherwise the preliminary sketch must be charged for.

STAMPING AND EMBOSSING.

	Rs.	a.
Note Paper or Envelopes, plain relief, per 100 impressions	0	4
Note Paper or Envelopes any colour do.	0	8
Note Paper or Envelopes, Gold, Silver, or Bronze do.	2	0

VISITING CARD PLATES AND PRINTING.

	Rs.	a.
100 Gentlemen's Cards printed and plate engraved	3	0
100 Ladies' Cards printed and plate engraved	4	0

Other lines, such as Address, Club and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.
This rate is for thick or thin Cards.

VISITING CARDS PRINTED FROM PLATES ALREADY ENGRAVED.

	Rs.	a.
Gentlemen's Cards, printing and supplying 100 Cards	1	8
Ladies' Cards, printing and supplying 100 Cards	2	0

REGIMENTAL CRESTS. { No Charge made for Engraving when orders are given.

CLUB CRESTS OR ADDRESSES. { No Charge made for Engraving when orders are given.

RUBBER STAMPS, BRASS STAMPS FOR SEALS.
PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
ADDRESSES ILLUMINATED.

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO.,

To which has been transferred the business of

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LD.

ASSETS.........£2,470,000 PREMIUM AND INTEREST INCOME.........£370,000

Military and Naval Lives Assured on advantageous Terms.
Temperance Section for Europeans.
Special Bonus in the Temperance Section.
Native and European Lives Assured at uniform Rates.
Volunteers' Risks at ordinary rates without extra charge.
Six per cent. Investment Policies.
Whole Life and Endowment Assurances.

AGENTS for the Bombay Presidency :—

LATHAM & CO., Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

MANSFIELD BROS.,

Encaustic Tiles, Plain Glazed Tiles, Flooring Tiles.

LATHAM & CO., Agents, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

FRIENDS AT HOME
SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN
AT XMAS TIME.
WHAT MORE WELCOME PRESENT COULD BE THOUGHT
OF THAN A HAMPER OF REALLY
CHOICE CIGARS
SUCH AS THE FAVOURITE
"BAHADUR."

Orders Booked for Delivery to any part of the United Kingdom FREE of all CHARGES to the RECIPIENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE INDIAN "PREMIER" BICYCLE

THE CHEAPEST BICYCLE | IN THE WORLD. | PRICE Rs. 250 CASH. | PRICE Rs. 275 CREDIT.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

HAVE the pleasure to announce that they have eventually succeeded in influencing THE PREMIER CYCLE CO., LTD., to Manufacture a PLAIN, SOUND and SERVICEABLE BICYCLE at a price that will bring a Machine within touch of those who either cannot or will not invest in the more costly models. The outcome of their endeavours to place a thoroughly reliable Machine on the market is the

INDIAN "PREMIER"

which is built by THE PREMIER CYCLE CO., LTD., of WELDLESS TUBES and fitted with the WARWICK PNEUMATIC Tyre licensed under the WELCH PATENT.

MARCKS & CO., LTD., are prepared to back these WELDLESS TUBE ROADSTERS for Excellence, Appearance and WEAR against any Machine manufactured of Weldless Tubing as every individual part has been most carefully put together.

Though the CHEAPEST MACHINE in the WORLD, it is destined nevertheless to take a PROMINENT POSITION in the ADVANCE-GUARD OF BICYCLES.

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN'S
EVENING DRESS
THE
CLUB
SEMI-DRESS COAT
IN ALL THE FASHIONABLE MATERIALS } FROM RS. 55 CASH.

CHRISTMAS CHEER.

BOLTON & Co., beg to remind their Constituents of the Approach of the Season of—

FESTIVITY AND GOOD-WILL.

And have the pleasure in notifying that their Stock specially imported is more various than ever, and of the best quality which has been so long appreciated in general.

FOR THE FESTIVITIES.

The Purveying Department affords choice of fresh supplies of excellent Preserves, &c., &c.

FOR THE DESSERT TABLE.

The new Season Crystallized Fruits.

Angelica,
Apricots,
Greengages,
Cherries,
Strawberries,
Raspberries,
Mixed.
Pine Apples,
Oranges,
in cases of about 4lbs., or by the weight.

Assortments of the above in Boxes, from Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per Box.

French Plums
Eleme Figs
China Preserves,
American Fruits,
Plum Puddings,
Mince Meat,
Nougat.
Mascatel Raisins in Fancy Cartoons.

ELEGANTLY DECORATED COSSAQUES.
In 100 Varieties, from Re. 1 to Rs. 5 per Box.
TOYS! TOYS!! TOYS!!!

FRENCH AND VIENNA CONFECTIONERY.

Chocolate Almonds
Chocolate Pastilles
Chocolate Beans
Chocolate Pistache
Chocolate Pralines
Chocolate Cream
Chocolate Dragees
Chocolate Liquer
Apricoted Raspberries
Jujubes
Almonds
Liqueur Comfits
Avelines
Nougat
Pralines
Pralines a la Rose
Nougatines
Apricotines
Neapolitaine Chocolats.

Assortments of the above in Fancy Boxes, from Re. 1 to Rs. 30 each.

Holly Wreaths, Mistletoes, Ivy, Xmas Tree, Ornaments, Flags, Wax Candles, Sprays, Festoons, &c. Carlsbad Wafers, Paris Biscuits, Dessert, Maccaroons, Ratafias, &c.

NOVELTIES FOR 'XMAS, the largest Stock ever imported before.

Thousands to Select from 8 As. to Rs. 200 each

ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN AND CHILDREN.

A LARGE STOCK OF JEWELLERY AND ELECTRO-PLATED WARE TO CHOOSE FROM.

And besides the above, 10,000 other articles, each from Rs. 1, to Rs. 1,000.

INSPECTION IS RESPECTFULLY INVITED.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,

ESPLANADE ROAD.

PALMER'S CYCLES,

THE FLEETEST OF THE FLEET.

WE have imported a large stock of high class BICYCLES manufactured by THE PALMER SHIPBUILDING AND IRON CO., LD., Jarrow on Tyne and THE ARAB CYCLE CO., of Birmingham.

PALMER CYCLE, the Fleetest of the Fleet, capable of carrying heavy weight riders, and are fitted with Westwood Rims, Dunlop Welch Tropical Tyres, and Brook's Saddles, also latest improved Dustproof Pedals.—The Arab Cycles are good serviceable Machines at a cheaper rate, and are also fitted with Dunlop Tropical Tyres.

Nett cash prices as under :—

PALMER'S GENT'S Roadsters or Racers	Rs.	360
,, LADIES' with Gearcase	,,	380
ARAB GENT'S Roadster or Racer	,,	300
,, LADIES' with Gearcase	,,	320

GENERAL WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON,

W. CROWDER & CO.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

RETAIL SUB-AGENTS:
THE PALMER AND ARAB CYCLE AGENCY,
6, CHURCH GATE STREET,
AND
ASQUITH AND LORD,
APOLLO STREET.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage, Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30) and Saddle (Rs 15), Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce per mensem Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0
Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt.	5	8

Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by a Private Park. Terms £ 75 per year.

Application to

Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ANCHOR LINE s.s. "AUSTRALIA," has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and discharges in the VICTORIA DOCK.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and TO TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take Delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all Responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 1st December, 1897.

NEW MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 25 per Share will be paid (on production of Share Certificates) to those Shareholders whose names stood on the register on the 30th November, 1897, on and after TUESDAY, the 7th December, 1897, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

THOS. H. MOORE,
Chief Agent.

27, Hummum Street, Bombay, 1st December, 1897.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of REVENUE STORES and STATIONERY, for the Official year ending 31st March, 1899, to the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company.

Forms of Tender giving full details may be obtained on payment of Rs. 2 from the Chief Storekeeper, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, Nagpur, Central Provinces.

All covers containing Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for supply of Stores and Stationery" sealed and addressed to the Agent and Chief Engineer, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, Nagpur.

All Tenders will be opened by the Agent and Chief Engineer, at his Office on the 10th January, 1898.

Special terms of Freight over the East Indian, Great Indian Peninsula and Bengal-Nagpur Railways will be communicated to intending Tenderers by the Undersigned, on application.

By Order,
D. B. CRITCHLEY,
Chief Storekeeper.

Nagpur, C. P., 20th November, 1897.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

No. 434 of 1897.

In the matter of LUDHA SUNDARJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, carrying on business under the name of LUDHA SUNDARJI, at Mandvi Bunder; an adjudged Insolvent.

WHEREAS the Joint Petition of MUGANLAL NARSIBHAI, JEKISANDAS JAMNADAS and JUGMOHANDAS JAMNADAS the Petitioning Creditors of the abovenamed Insolvent verified by the declaration of the said Jekisandas Jamnadas was filed in this Honourable Court on the thirtieth day of November last, and whereas the said Ludha Sundarji hath been this day duly adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under the Provisions of Section nine of the Act Eleven and Twelve, Victoria, Chapter twenty-one. It is ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvent be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court. And it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do within thirty days from the date hereof file a Schedule in this Honourable Court in the form in Schedule C, to the said Act annexed, containing the statement of his debts, estate and effects. Dated this first day of December, One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-seven.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 1st day of December, 1897.

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Some time Lecturer in Mathematics, French, Geography, Geometrical and Freehand Drawing, &c., at Messrs. WREN and GURNEY'S, London, W.

MATHEMATICAL MASTER, BLACKHEATH SCHOOL;
SENIOR MATHEMATICAL and SCIENCE MASTER, "ASHBURY."
N. DEVON, and at ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL, DARJEELING;

Assisted by—

Mr. HAROLD J. SNAPE, (B. A., Christ's College, Cantab): Honours in Historical Tripos, who will join him direct from England in February, 1898; and by a fuller staff of "Honours" Graduates of Oxford and Cambridge in the following year;

(MEDICAL OFFICER,—THE CIVIL SURGEON)

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We have REMOVED our OFFICE from Bank Street
TO
HORNBY ROW, FORT, NORTH SIDE.

FARBENFABRIKEN BAYER & CO., Ld.

Bombay, 1st December, 1897.

MADRAS RACES.

1st SPRING MEETING 1897.

OWNERS are reminded that the 1st ENTRANCES for the 1st SPRING MEETING to be held on the 25th, 27th and 29th January, 1898, CLOSE on WEDNESDAY, the 15th December, 1897.

Special attention is drawn to first para. of General Condition No. 9.

G. M. J. MOORE, Lieut.-Col.,
For Honorary Secretary, Madras Races.

HEILGERS' COALS.

WE are prepared, as SOLE AGENTS, to quote and-or SELL first class BENGAL COALS now extensively known as:—

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Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

DECCAN BANKING AND AGENCY CORPORATION, Limited.

Registered under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.)

CAPITAL Rs. 10,00,000.

Divided into 10,000 Shares, of Rs. 100 each.

HEAD OFFICE—173, Broadway, Madras.
BOMBAY BRANCH—5, Patel Street, Fort, B'bay.

FIXED PERIOD deposits received at 6 per cent. per annum for 12 months, and 5 per cent. for 6 months.

GUARANTEED PENSION DEPARTMENT—Deposits of Rs. 5 or more per month received and interest allowed at 6½ per cent. per annum, (to be retained).

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Every kind of Goods supplied to and sold for the Mofussil Trading Firms, Traders, &c. Apply for particulars to

M. HARE & Co.,
Managing Agents.

N. B.—Agencies with leading FIRMS or influential and energetic gentlemen in the Mofussil towns can be arranged.

No. 5298-D.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 10th November, 1897.

NOTIFICATION.

THE GOVERNMENT MODEL DAIRY and SCHOOL of INSTRUCTION, Umballa, having been established, the Second Class of instruction for managers will assemble about the 1st December, 1897. Candidates desirous of undergoing a course of instruction to qualify as managers of Government Dairies are invited to submit their names with copies of testimonials to Veterinary-Major W. H. Kemp, Government Model Dairy, Umballa. Candidates must be Europeans by birth, be able to read, write and keep simple accounts. Men who have served in the Army preferred. Terms of employment can be obtained from Veterinary-Major Kemp.

By Order,
F. G. CARDEW,
Offg. Depy. Secy. to the Govt of India.

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THE SAN FRANCISCO OVERLAND ROUTE,
THE PACIFIC MAIL S. S. Co.
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CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC AND CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAYS.

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ANALYTICAL RECORDS.

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"AULD SCOTTIE" GAINED THE HIGHEST AWARD AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO.

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OUR FACTORY is under EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT and all Water used is filtered through the PASTEUR MALLIE FILTER, and is rendered perfectly sterilized.

Soda, As. 8. Lemonade, As. 10. Tonic, As. 12 per dozen.
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REMEMBER OUR NATIONAL HAIR DYE!

Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hair to its natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Re. 1-10.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Ld.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
67, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 4½ per cent. interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—London, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawal Pindi, Murree.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST......Rs. 14,73,230

NOTE.—The RESERVE FUND will be INCREASED to Rs. 16,00,000 on payment of Balance of new Capital.

LOCAL BOARD:—

FAZULBHOY VISRAM, Esq., C.I.E.
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NOWROJEE JEHANGIR GAMADIA, Esq.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, FOR HOME REMITTANCES, 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at 5 per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season only.

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CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS received 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon any marketable security. BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,
C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

Bombay 20th July 1897.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, Ld.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ....Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL .... " 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... " 6,380,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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Y. MATSUO,
Acting Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital......................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.........................$ 7,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

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T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

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LONDON COMMITTEE:

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WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

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PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO.
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

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BANKS.

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ESTABLISHED 1863.

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RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

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G. TROST,
Manager.

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND.......... £375,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

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Acting Manager.

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J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 18m. Sun sets, 5h. 21m. High water, 5-57m., 6-51a. Low water, 0-31a.
Bombay Light Horse Squadron Parade, 6-30 a.m.
Bazaar in aid of the Wesleyan Church, Town Hall.
Evening entertainment, Indo-British Institution, 9-30 p.m.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Australia entered and the steamer Imperatrix and Chilka left the dock yesterday.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—Statement for November 1897:—Daily average attendance 165, admissions 1,737, and prevailing diseases, fevers.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan, per extra s. s. Yamaguchu Maru, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 1 p.m., to-day.

POSTAL EXCHANGE.—With effect from to-day the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal orders will be regulated at Offices in the Town of Bombay by Schedule 37, viz., 1s. 3d. per rupee.

THE UNIVERSITY REGISTRARSHIP.—The appointment of University Registrarship is to be made by the Senate at their meeting on the 11th December. We understand that Dr. Macdonald, the present incumbent, whose work for the University is well known, is the only candidate.

THE MAGDEBURG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Messrs. Glade and Co., the branch managers of this company, send us a very neat blotting pad with detachable perforated leaves suitable for use in cheque books, etc. They also send a glass paper weight, issued by the same company.

THE PROTECTION OF EMIGRANTS.—Before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, Mr. John Walshe, Protector of Emigrants, applied for and obtained summons against Issabboy Thavar, on the charge of inducing natives of India to leave British territories in order to labour for hire as emigrants at Beira, in South Africa. The accused were taken by the steamers Chyebassa and Kerbella on the 28th November and 24th December last, respectively.

PRESENTATION TO DR. A. D. MODY.—On Tuesday last, the Committee of the Futtaypuria Marwadi Plague Hospital invited its medical officer, Dr. A. D. Mody, J. P., to the residence of the chairman, Mr. Gopikisondas Ramsukdas, at Kalbadavie, for the purpose of making a presentation to him in connection with his valuable services to the hospital for the last six months. The chairman recounted his services, which were much eulogised, and he expressed the regret of the resident Marwaris at the severance of his connection with the institution. A watch and a case of surgical instruments were then presented to him, with the following inscription on them:—"Presented to Dr. A. D. Mody, J. P., Medical Officer, by the Committee of the Futteypuria Marwadi Fever Hospital, for his valuable services."

CHARGE OF EMBEZZLEMENT DISMISSED.—One Sunder Singh, a gatekeeper in a mill, and his wife were charged, yesterday, at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with cheating and criminal breach of trust in respect of gold and silver ornaments, valued at about Rs. 400. The complainant, Derr Goolain Jola Prasad, alleged that these ornaments he loaned to the two accused to wear at some ceremony and that he had obtained some of them from two others. Mr. Murzban, barrister-at-law, appeared with Mr. Velinker, pleader, for the accused; Mr. Kapadia, pleader, prosecuting. After the cross-examination of witnesses for the prosecution, his Worship, without framing a charge, discharged the accused, with the observation that the evidence tendered was not such as would justify him in framing any charge as the witnesses in their cross-examination had made contradictory statements.

ALLEGED MISAPPROPRIATION BY AN AGENT.—Before Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, Khimma Abba, a clearing agent, was charged at the instance of Messrs. George Berkeley and Company with cheating in respect of two cases of hard ware valued at £134. The accused was entrusted with the documents to clear the goods. The goods were, cleared, and accused disappeared from Bombay. A warrant was issued against accused in September last. On Tuesday accused turned up at the complainant's office, and said that in consequence of a sudden death in his family he had to leave Bombay, but before going away he had handed over the documents to another clearing agent, to be delivered over to complainants in their office. The magistrate allowed the matter to stand over with a view to enable the police to make further inquiries.

THE TOWN HALL BAZAAR.—The Wesleyan Bazaar at the Town Hall is to be opened, this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, with an organ solo by Mr. F. Seymour Dove, an address by the Revd. G. C. Walker, and a cornet solo by Mr. Rhenius. Afterwards announcements will be made of the awards in the various prize competitions. A special feature of each day's proceedings will be the concerts at 6 p.m. and 9-15 p.m., the programme of which, as given in the guide and handbook of the bazaar, show that only first class music will be given. The programme for to-day will be seen on reference to our advertising columns. The pianoforte competition for juniors will be at 4-15 p.m., on Friday, and for seniors at the same hour on Saturday. The organisers are to be congratulated upon the great pains that have been taken to ensure the success of the bazaar, and there is every reason to believe that they will not only deserve but secure this success.

PURCHASING A STOLEN BICYCLE AND COMMITTING SUICIDE.—Hormusji Cowasji Battliwalla, a Parsee, aged twenty-six years, employed at Messrs. Ralli Brothers, and residing with his mother at Dadur, committed suicide on Tuesday midnight by jumping out from a second class compartment of the down 11-30 p.m. local train into the sea while the train was crossing the Bandora Bridge. On the arrival of the train at Bandora the deceased was found missing from the compartment. His hat, a pair of spectacles, a purse containing a currency note for Rs. 10 and Rs. 11-4 in cash, with a visiting card, and a letter addressed to his mother at Dadur, were found on the seat in the compartment. The letter, which was written in Gujerati, in the deceased's own handwriting, and signed by him, stated that he intended to commit suicide from the train between Mahim and Bandora, and as the door of the compartment was found open at the latter station, it is surmised that he must have jumped out of the train while it was crossing the Bandora Bridge. The letter as well as the other articles found in the train were handed over by the guard in charge of the train to the Railway police, who communicated the matter to deceased's mother and brother at Dadur, through Superintendent Briscoe, early yesterday morning. From inquiries made by the police it appears that deceased purchased from a Goanese, a few days ago, the bicycle, No. 46,720, which was reported stolen by Mr. McDowal, of Church Gate Street. It was alleged that when the deceased came to know that the bicycle which he had purchased for Rs. 110 was a stolen one, he took it to heart, and hence the supposed rash act. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon the body of the deceased was found under the Bandora Bridge, and after the usual "punchnamah" was held, it was removed by the relatives to his mother's house at Dadur.

AT the weekly inspection of the cadets at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, on Nov. 5, Major-General F. T. Lloyd, C.B., Governor, presented Gentleman Cadet Corporal Horace de C. Martelli with the Royal Humane Society's bronze medal for distinguished gallantry. The cadets, numbering 200, were paraded in full dress in front of the academy, the Royal Artillery band being in attendance. The General called Cadet Corporal Martelli forward, and addressing him said it was not often that a General Officer had the pleasure of presenting the Royal Humane Society's medal for bravery, though several officers of the Royal Artillery had received similar marks of distinction. Among them was Major D. F. H. Logan, Royal Artillery, at present stationed at Malta, who, when at the Royal Military Academy, in 1882 (with another gentleman cadet named Maclean) rescued a Government workman who had fallen into the Royal Arsenal Canal. Mr. Martelli was therefore the third cadet who had been awarded the society's medal. The circumstances in which Gentleman Cadet Martelli saved life were as follows:—On Bank Holiday, while on vacation, he was walking past Southsea Castle with his father, when he saw a boy struggling in the sea. He threw off his coat, ran down the beach, plunged into the sea and brought the lad to shore. General Lloyd pinned the medal on the breast of the cadet, and expressed a hope that he would wear it during the whole of his service, and that he would always display the same courage and gallantry as he had done. Turning to the cadet's father, Colonel Martelli, who was accompanied by his wife and daughter, General Lloyd said, "I congratulate you on having a son who has distinguished himself so early."

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It prevents and removes, freckles, tan, sunburn; soothes and heals stings of insects; cures prickly heat, &c.; renders the skin soft and delicate, and produces a clear and healthy complexion. It is warranted free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery for ROWLANDS' KALYDOR, and avoid poisonous and worthless imitations.

ALLEGED POLICE "ZOOLUM."

SEPOYS ASSAULTING MEN ON THE ROAD.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector O'Keeffe prosecuted Hari Tookaram, a cart-driver, and Nursey Tookaram and Waman Jajla, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, charging No. 1 with stealing a bullock cart, belonging to Manual Antone, and Nos. 2 and 3 with behaving themselves in a disorderly manner in the cart. Mr Hugh Sealy, pleader, defended the three accused. From the evidence adduced on behalf of the prosecution, it appears that the complainant and the accused both used to keep their bullock carts in the same cart at Matoonga. On Saturday, the first accused, during the absence of the complainant, proceeded to the cart in company of the other accused. After he had yoked his bullocks to the complainant's cart all of them went for a drive in it to Sewree. Here they partook of some liquor and while returning home they had a quarrel amongst themselves. Policeman No. 1910 F. appeared on the scene and arrested Nursey Tookaram and Waman Jajla on a charge of disorderly behaviour, while the third accused, Hari Tookaram, absconded; but was subsequently arrested on a charge of stealing bullocks belonging to the complainant. The three accused were detained in custody until the following morning, when Mr. Pradhan, pleader, went to Superintendent Briscoe and applied that the three accused might be liberated on bail. Mr. Briscoe, accordingly released the accused on bail to appear before the magistrate. Mr. Sealy, on behalf of the accused, stated that the first accused kept his bullock cart in the same place where the complainant used to keep his own and they were in the habit of using one another's carts. On Saturday all the accused took the cart in question and went for a drive to Sewree, where they as usual partook of some liquor. While returning, they were stopped by the policeman for driving without a light. An altercation ensued, in which the accused were assaulted by the sepoy and two others so severely that they had marks of violence on their persons. One of the accused bled profusely from the nose and ears in consequence of the internal injuries he had sustained. After the evidence was recorded, his Worship in disposing of the case, remarked that as it had been proved that both the parties were in the habit of using one another's carts, there was no dishonest intention on the part of the accused, and therefore the charge of theft must fail. As to the charge of disorderly behaviour, the court believed that the sepoy had stopped the accused for driving without lights and on their objecting to being stopped, they had been assaulted by the sepoys with sticks. The magistrate accordingly discharged the accused on that count also. His Worship at this stage told Inspector O'Keeffe, who was in charge of the case, to bring the conduct of the sepoys to the notice of Superintendent Briscoe to take steps in the matter, otherwise he the (magistrate) would have to communicate himself with the Police Commissioner. After the case was disposed of Mr. Sealy filed an information against the police sepoys, charging them with causing hurt to his clients. The magistrate granted the summons.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey presided at a sitting of the court, yesterday.

RE C. C. BORGES.

Mr. Vicajee, on behalf of Cowasjee Eduljee Patel, a creditor, applied for the examination of the insolvent and A. M. Pinto, the alleged mortgagee of the insolvent's property. The learned counsel said that the mortgage had been effected with the object of defrauding the creditors. The insolvent had left the jurisdiction with the object of evading arrest. His lordship granted the application, fixing the hearing for the first court day after the Christmas vacation.

RE DAYABHOY NAGINDAS.

The insolvent applied in person for the usual interim order. Mr. Lowndes, on behalf of a creditor, opposed the application on the grounds that the insolvent was not entitled to the protection of the court, as the whole of his debts, as set forth in the schedule, comprised only the costs of certain proceedings which had been carried on for the mere purpose of annoying the opposing creditor. His lordship looked through the former proceedings, and refused the application for an interim order.

RE BHAGWANDAS NAROTUMDAS.

Mr. Manker applied for permission for the examination of certain witnesses under section 36 of the Act. His lordship granted the application.

RE GOOLAM ALLI DAWOODBHOY.

Mr. Manker applied for an extension of the insolvent's interim order till the hearing of the petition. His lordship granted an extension for four months.

RE ARDASIR MERWANJEE DARUWALLA.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for the usual interim order. The application was granted.

RE JAMNADAS VANDRAVANDAS.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted an extension of his interim order, with leave to amend the schedule and to serve notices.

DISCHARGES.

Personal discharges were granted to the undermentioned insolvents:—Jamsetjee Byramjee Sanjana; Nowrojee Jehangir Barras; Eduljee Nasarvanji Surti; Henry Harwood; Moolchand Lalu Sha; Rustomjee Byramjee Engineer and Dadabhoy Rustomjee Engineer; Mahomed Khan Fazalkhan Pathan; Motee Hussu; Piedade Coelho; Vinayek Sadashiv and another; Bhiku Shaik Oosman; Luxmon Babajee; and Narayen Jaganath Bhandaree and another.

A HINDU MERCHANT'S WEDDING.

IN connection with the wedding of young Dwarkadas, son of Mr. Ranchordas Narotumdas, a well-known millowner and merchant of the city, an evening entertainment was given at Madhav Baug on Tuesday last, when a large number of European ladies and gentlemen attended besides representative members of all classes of the native community. The entire premises were ablaze from one end to the other. Centrically situated on the verge of the Patel Tank, they afford unusual facilities for an effective and brilliant illumination, which does not fail to attract the attention of the residents of the thickly-populated localities in the district. These facilities were taken full advantage of by Mr. Ranchordas; and necklaces of gas-globes and blazing stars of gas, pyramids, and rosettes of white lights, fairy-lamps of varied colours picking out the main outlines of the structures, and coloured and Chinese paper-lanterns garnishing the trees in the compound, contributed to the other attractions of a novel scene of beauty and effulgence. Ornamental fountains, which had their architectural beauties picked out with a girdle of gas moons over the parapetwalls, played in the midst of the garden-grounds. By the side of one of them an excellent string Band played select music during the evening, and a company of nautch girls amused the guests assembled in the reception-hall, which was tastefully decorated. The number of guests was unusually large, and they were all cordially welcomed by Mr. Ranchordas and his cousin, Mr. Vussonjee Khimjee, and others. The number of Bhattia guests distinctly preponderated, for besides being a millowner and a merchant enjoying a very wide acquaintance, Mr. Ranchordas has the reputation of being a good Samaritan to his co-religionists, among whom he has done much good by stealth for a long period. His genial nature and quiet and unobtrusive disposition, and his influential position as the agent of the Presidency Mills have gained him universal esteem and good-will among other classes of the community, who naturally turned out in large numbers to do him honour on Tuesday evening.

Among those present at the entertainment were: Mr. and Mrs. Dunkerley, Mrs. Prebble, Mr. and Mrs. Ashby, Miss Seymour, Mr. and Mrs. Aveling, Mr. Mrs., and Miss Heap, Mr. and Mrs. Ostermayer, Mr. and Mrs. Lyons, Messrs. Thomson, Gannon, Rowley, Rhodes, S. A. Nathan, Dr. Umbert C. Brujio, and Mr. Martiness of s. s. Balduino, Captain Saviane and Captain Buoncoro of s. s. Letimbro, Dr. K. R. Vicajee, Dr. Purshotum Harichand, Messrs. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, Jugmohandas Vandravandas Bhaisett, Vithaldas Damoder Thackersey, Jugmohundas Varjeevandas Madhowdas, Vussonjee Khimjee, Fakirchand Premchand, Motilal Tribhowandas, Damoder Lukhmidas Khimjee, Tribhowandas M. Nathoobhoy, Merwanjee Muncherjee Cama, Ruttonsha Dadabhoy, Manordas Tribhowandas, Raojee V. J. Sunkersett, Karrimbhoy Cassam, Hassambhoy Ludha Ibrahim, Purshotumdas M. Nathoobhoy, Shamrao Pandurang, Sadanand Trimbak Bhundaree, Vasantrao H. Hathe, Eknath H. Hathe, A. H. Nazar, Chunilal Panalal, Amichand Panalal, Gordhandas Sunderdas Mooljee, Narotum Morarjee Gokuldas, Gordhandas Khatau Mukanjee, Gordhandas Gokuldas Tajpall, Morarjee J. Naranjee, Narandas Kanjee, Mathuradas Mowjee, Goculdas Morarjee, Goculdas Damjee, Goculdas Coorjee, Shamjee Gordhandas, Chuttoorjee Khimjee Oodhowjee, Karumsi Damjee, Bhagwandas Valjee, Gordhandas Damoder Alloo, Damoder Tapidas, Ranchordas Keshowdas, Mathuradas Gordhandas, Canji Sunderjee, Mathuradas Vussonjee Khimjee, Pragjee Vardman, Damoder Sunderdas Dharamsi, Madhowjee Thackersey, Cullianjee Valjee, Virjee Topun, Pudumsey Govindjee, Cursondas Purshotumdas, Mungaldas Cursondas Mooljee, Cullianjee Naranjee, Damoder Rowjee, Dwarkadas Gordhandas, Madhowjee Thackersey, Pragjee Vandravan, Maneklal Kirparam, Cullianjee Jairam Naranjee, Bhanjee Jairam, Coorjee Dharamsey, Parmanand Coorjee Mowjee, Mooljee Kissondas, Khimjee Dhunjee, Jethabhoy Ruttonsey, Narsilal Purshotumdas, Dwarkadas Ranchordas, etc.

About 11 o'clock, the European guests and a few others adjourned to the refreshment tables laid in a verandah facing the reception-hall, where some of them got up a dance, which was much enjoyed. The party broke up at midnight with presents of garlands and bouquets of flowers. Mr. Dwarkadas' marriage will be celebrated this evening; and grand preparations have been made at Madhav Baugh for the accommodation of the large number of guests who are expected to be present in order to join the marriage procession.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS, and the Hon Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

AN APPLICATION IN THE *PRATODA* CASE.

MR. CHAUBAL, pleader, applied yesterday on behalf of Krishnajee, the second accused in the *Pratoda* case, for an order to the Jailor in charge of the Central Jail, Yerrowda, to release the prisoner, as the three months, counting from the 30th August, when he was convicted of sedition by the Sessions Judge of Satara, had already expired. The application was made on the strength of an affidavit of Mr. Bhat, pleader, stating that a telegram had been received from Islampore that the Jailor would not release the prisoner until the 2nd January 1898.

Their lordships, in disposing of the application, observed that under section 426 of the Criminal Procedure Code it was only the period during which the prisoner might have been released on bail that was to be excluded. But that was evidently not so where the sentence had only been suspended under that section. They accordingly directed a letter to be written to the Jailor stating that the prisoner had suffered his sentence already and was entitled to be released. Their lordships directed that a telegram to that effect might be sent to the Jailor at the expense of the accused.

ALLEGED MURDER BY POLICE CONSTABLES FOR EXTORTING A CONFESSION.

IMPERATRIX VS. GANU MAHADU AND OTHERS.

This was an appeal from a decision of Mr. C. A. Kincaid, acting Sessions Judge of Satara, who, on the 18th October last, convicted the accused, one of whom was a chief constable, another a head constable, and the other two were constables at Shirala, of murder and sentenced two of them to death; and the other two to ten and seven years' transportation, respectively. Mr. Purshotum P. Khare appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

At a court of Criminal Sessions held at Satara before Mr. Kincaid on the 13th October last, the accused were charged with culpable homicide amounting to murder by causing the death of one Sadu walad Bhagnak on the 4th September last. Nos. 1 and 2 were also charged with intentionally aiding the doing of the above offence by an illegal omission; and Nos. 3 and 4 with voluntarily causing hurt to Ishwara Bhagnak for the purpose of extorting a confession leading to the detection of a robbery committed at Meni. The prosecution alleged that a robbery was committed at the house of one Sadu Bengri. A Police investigation was conducted, and the household of one Bhagnak Kanak Mhar were suspected. On the 3rd September, the chief and head constables went to the village of Meni, and Ishwara Bhagnak was taken inside a chavdi in order to extort a confession, and was beaten by Nos. 3 and 4 in the presence of Nos. 1 and 2. Ishwara was then released, and Sadu Bhagnak, the deceased, was taken by Nos. 3 and 4 either into the chavdi or to some distance away; and for the same reason so severely beaten, that the accused, fearful of discovery, threw him into a well where, on the following morning, his body was found. On the 4th September, the father complained at Islampore that his son had been murdered, but No. 1 reported that the deceased had committed suicide; and he further delayed for 24 hours the recovery of the corpse. For another 12 hours he retained the body, alleging that the Mhars obstructed him, and that he wished to await the Mahalkari's arrival. On the 6th September the body was sent to Islampore. The *post-mortem* examination was hindered by the long delay, but marks of violence were discovered, and some symptoms of drowning were present and some were absent. The prosecution, in Mr. Kincaid's opinion, was hindered by two facts, namely the absence of a police officer to direct it, and the extraordinary stupidity, and perhaps wilful exaggeration of many of the prosecution witnesses. The Sessions Judge thought that the case against Ganu bin Mahadu and Rama bin Babajee, Nos. 3 and 4, was clear enough, and they were sentenced to death. Rajaram Mulji and Ibrahim Moguljan, Nos. 1 and 2, were found guilty of abetting the causing of voluntary hurt to Sadu and Ishwara in order to extort a confession, and were sentenced to ten and seven years' transportation, respectively.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving the court's decision, said:—We are always exceedingly unwilling to order a retrial of a case, but the mode in which this case has been tried leave us no option. We cannot possibly dispose of it by ordering additional evidence. This will be seen when we state the following facts. Sadu Bengri, to inquire into whose complaint of theft the police went to the village, has not been examined, nor has his complaint been recorded. It is material to to know if there was any accusation made by him against the sons of Bhagnak. Considering the discrepant character of the evidence on the point it is very material to know with certainty what police officers went to this village, when they arrived how long they remained and what each did. This would, we think, appear from the police diary and other police papers. The diary, however, has not been sent up, nor has the report of the Chief Constable to the Superintendent of Police. All we can find among the papers are two reports made to the Magistrate at Shirala. Bhagnak tells the Sessions Judge that he got the first information that his son had fallen into the well from Saola and Ganu. Neither of these persons has been examined, and it is needless to say their evidence is of the greatest importance. The statements made by this witness to the Magistrate at Islampore and to the Committing Magistrate have not been recorded. They certainly should have been, considering the nature of those statements, and the bearing they have on the truth or falsity of his evidence in the Sessions Court. It is material to know whence he got his knowledge that four policemen threw Sadu into the well. He says that he had no conversation with his wife before he went to Islampore. Bhagi, the wife of Bhagnak and mother of Sadu, gave evidence in the Sessions Court that she saw accused 3 and 4 beat Sadu at the stream at about 8 a.m. on Saturday, and take and throw his body into the well. She says she went home and told her husband of this. Her former statements have not been recorded, and we think that they should have been and that some explanation is required as to why in them he said that the accused 3 and 4 and a Jamadar beat and killed Sadu. Ishwara tells the Sessions Judge that on that Friday night he (Sadu) and two other Mhars, Kundalya and Nagya, were detained at the chavdi or temple. These last two men have not been examined as witnesses, and they certainly should have been. He says that he and Sadu were allowed to go in the evening to their house where they had their dinner, and that the accused 5 and 4 came there and took them to the stream, where they beat them, that he was beaten with a whip senseless, and that then they beat and kicked Sadu and carried him away and threw his body into the well. This evidence he gave on the 13th; on the 14th he says in cross examination. "I now say that I only heard about my brother being beaten. I never saw him beaten. What I said yesterday about seeing him beaten is false." In re-examination he says, "I now say that what I said yesterday was true." The Sessions Judge does not ask the witness a single question. He throws over the evidence of the witness given in his court and relies on his deposition to the Committing Magistrate, which he says is quite straightforward and is supported by the independent evidence of witnesses 6, 7, 8 and 9. His deposition to the Committing Magistrate has been recorded. The scene of the beating is there laid in the temple. He is taken in and beaten and then let go. Then Sadu is taken in, brought out after some time, and then taken way to the back of the temple, but where the witness does not know, nor does he know what was done to him. His statement to the Magistrate at Islampore made on the 4th September has not been recorded. It certainly should have been, and he should have been made to explain why he falsely charged the Chief Constable with torturing him. The persons from whom he says the got all his information, viz., Sarji, the two Mhar girls and the daughter of Bapu ought to have been examined. The body of Sadu was found in the well on Saturday morning. The necessity of further medical evidence is self-evident. The Hospital Assistant's opinion, though very clearly expressed, was that drowning was the cause of Sadu's death. The Sessions Judge apparently thinks that Sadu's death was not due to drowning because if it had been his stomach would have been filled with water. "Yet the *post-mortem* examination found the stomach empty." This is not quite correct, for the Hospital Assistant says that the stomach contained about 4 ozs. of food consisting of boiled rice mixed with water. The Sessions Judge did not examine the Hospital Assistant, as he should have done when he had doubts about his evidence, and he might also have examined the Civil Surgeon as to the cause of death. Water in the stomach is not, we believe, invariably found in cases of drowning, and this body had been a long time out of the water when examined. The Mhars it seems, would not allow it to be sent away till the Magistrate came, at least this is what Bhagi says. A proper examination of a medical witness might also furnish evidence as to the time of Sadu's death. The time at which he ate his dinner is given in the evidence. We think that rice is found to be digested in about 2 hours. If, therefore, undigested food was found in his stomach, the time of his death can be ascertained, the result of a proper enquiry on this point will have a very material bearing on the case. It was argued for the accused that the medical evidence did not show whether the injuries found on the bodies of Sadu and Ishwara were recent or not, and there is good ground for this argument. There has also been no examination as to how far any or all of the injuries found on Sadu's body might have been caused by struggling in the well or from the mode employed of taking out the body. We think we have said enough to show that there must be a retrial. We wish to express no opinion whatever on the merits, and therefore we have purposely not alluded to any of the discrepancies in the evidence or the conclusions that the Sessions Judge has come to upon the evidence, and we now note only that his omission to deal with the evidence on the charges about Ishwara has been connected upon in the arguments on the case. We annul the conviction of all the four accused persons, and order a new trial on the first four charges.

Their lordships, for the reasons above stated, annulled the conviction of all the four accused persons, and ordered a new trial on the first four charges.

THE RELATIONS OF LANDLORD AND TENANT.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before Mr. HORMUSJEE DADABHOY, Acting Third Judge.)

VISRAM EBRAHIM & CO. vs. AYSHABAI, WIDOW, AND OTHERS.

AN important judgment relating to landlord and tenant was given yesterday by his Honour in a suit brought by the plaintiffs to recover from the defendants the sum of Rs. 633-2-6, being the amount of damages sustained by the plaintiffs by reason of water escaping from the defendants' land and passing away to the plaintiffs' warehouse, occasioning injury to bags of rice stored in it. Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Brown and Moir, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Davur, instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusjee and Dinshaw, represented the defendants.

His Honour, in delivering judgment, said:—The question in this case is, whether the defendant is liable to the plaintiffs for damage sustained by them by reason of water escaping from defendants' land and passing away to their warehouse, occasioning injury to bags of rice stored therein. The particulars of demand are as follows: (The Judge stated them and continued) The defence traverses these allegations and claims exemption from responsibility under a stipulation in the lease to the following effect:—That the lessor shall not do any repairs except tile-turning and dammering the roof and gutters, and also agrees to do all heavy repairs such as a wall or any part of the building, and shall not be responsible for any damage done by fire, tempest or leakage by rain. There was a further plea of want of notice to repair.

The plaintiff premises. This plea based on Makin vs. Walkison, L R 6 Ex. 25 (see transfer of Property Act 4 of 1882 S. 108 cl. (F) appears to the Court irrelevant in the absence of any averment of want of repair to the demised property. The material facts are these: the plaintiff are the lessees and the defendant the lessor of one of two compartments (of equal areas) of a house, the property of the defendant at Carnac Road. Each has a separate roof. There is no drain under plaintiffs' godown. Water from the two roofs runs into a gutter at their base from which it passes into an iron pipe placed vertically in the adjoining building. This pipe communicates with an horizontal drain underneath the same building. The partition wall consists of corrugated iron sheeting. The underground drain discharges the water on the pathway. Both floors are paved with slabs of stone and are of the same level. Plaintiffs were in occupation of both compartments at one time, and in the monsoon of 1895 were occupiers of the demised premises. Up to June 3rd, 1896, no imperfection was found in the appliances employed to drain the rain water. This has been the state of the two compartments for many years. About a week before the approach of the monsoon of 1896 defendant exercised reasonable care in examining and seeing to the security of the roof gutter, the upright pipe and the underground drain. Having regard to the provisions of the Municipal law these appliances were fit and proper for the purpose of draining rain-water. The actual damage to plaintiffs' goods amounts to Rs. 493. There is not a tittle of evidence of neligence in the defendant. The first question is whether the defendant is protected by the clause relating to "leakage by rain." No doubt at first sight the words seem wide enough to cover any damage, however caused, even if the remote cause be "leakage by rain." But according to the ordinary canon of construction they cannot be detached as, if they stood alone, but must be read with the context, with reference to the subject matter of the contract and in connection with the antecedent clauses. All these provisions relate to the house let to plaintiffs. The parties were not thinking of the mode and manner of the enjoyment of the adjoining building. They never thought of leakage in the adjoining house much less of water escaping from its floor and overspreading the floor of plaintiffs. In fact, this plea is absolutely inconsistent with the whole line of defence namely, that such a contingency was never in the contemplation of the contracting parties. The words, I think, ought to be confined to leakage from any part of the demised premises; in other words, that must be the proximate the immediate cause Graham v. Hille 10 B. H. R. 60, cited by Mr. Brown, lends some support to this construction. This defence fails. Then the plaintiffs allege non-disclosure of a material defect of which defendant was aware and they were not. What is the defect? It is replied, the underground drain was not of a size sufficiently large to carry away storm-water. Mr. Gostling says so, I presume, from some elaborate calculations in applied mathematics and an intimate knowledge of the strength and velocity of storm-water in Bombay. In the same breath he had to admit the possibility of rubbish having got in there from the roof and thus impeded the free passage of water. Let it be granted there was this defect. Who discovered it? A gentleman of Mr. Gostling's scientific attainments. When and how was it detected? On a stormy day, during an extraordinary rain-fall when, as Mr. Macaulay (a witness called by plaintiffs) deposed, pipes got choked in many parts of the city, trees were uprooted and windows blown in. Proof of knowledge of the defect in the lessor is an essential ingredient under the above cited Act (sec. 108 cl. (a). It further makes the inability of the lessee to discover the defect with ordinary care a condition precedent to his right to legal redress. The lessees are in the dilemma, either they could have discovered it with ordinary care or they could not. If they could have, then they are precluded by law from bringing a suit in respect of it. If they could not, neither could the defendant. The tenant has no remedy. In Nichols vs. Marsland 2 Exhibit D. 1, which comes nearest to the present case, it was held that the escape of the water was caused by the act of God or "vis major," and it was only just the tenant himself must bear the loss. Carstairs vs. Taylor, L. R. 6, Exhibit 217 and Box vs. Jubb. 4. Ex. D 76, are to the same effect. Another ground of action is that the coming in of water operated as a breach of the lessor's agreement to allow the tenant to hold the warehouse without interruption." Surely, the landlord has not insured the tenant against such an accident, for, accident it is. But, secondly, these words do not amount, I apprehend, to more than a covenant for quiet enjoyment. To say that a little water overspreading plaintiffs' floor is a breach of such a covenant is a novel and a far-fetched application of the phrase. The argument may cause a little merriment, but there its virtue ends. Lastly, it was strongly contended that the two properties may be regarded, independently of the relation of landlord and tenant, as belonging to two adjoining owners one of whom collects water on his land and this water passes away to his neighbour's land and creates mischief to him. The case was likened to Snow v. Whitehead, 27 Ch D. 588. That authority will not help the plaintiffs. It is distinguishable from the case before the court on the following points: 1 Defendant excavated his ground to form a cellar, built a house upon the land and put pipes down to convey the water from the roof, but they were not connected with any drain. 2. The water collected in the cellar in a considerable pool. 3. Defendant used the water in making mortar. 4. The collection unless kept under proper control, was likely to be of prejudice to his neighbour. 5. This was not the natural or ordinary use of land. 6. The water escaped and found its way into plaintiff's cellar producing the mischief complained of. On these grounds it was held the case fell within the principle of the decision in Rylands vs. Fletcher L.R. 3 H. L. 330. To borrow the language of Lord Cranworth in Rylands vs. Fletcher "defendant was bound sic uti suo ut non lœdat alienum. The rule of law as stated by Lord Blackburn in the Exchequer chamber in this leading case and concurred in by the House of Lords is in these words: We think that the true rule of law is that the person who for his own purpose brings on his land and collects and keeps there anything likely to do mischief if it escapes must keep it at his peril; and if he does not do so he is *prima facie* answerable for all the damage which is the natural consequence of its escape. He can excuse himself by showing that the escape was owing to the plaintiffs' default or perhaps that the escape was the consequence of *vis major* or the act of God." Ballard v. Tomlinson 29 ch D 115, altogether went on the same principle. It is monstrous to say that appliances for conducting water, appliances which have stood the test of time are so many contrivances for accumulating water. It was not the defendant's accumulation that created the mischief. The plaintiffs might have built a pucka wall and so averted the evil. If the rights and liabilites of the parties are to be treated apart from the lease, it follows that the fault was equally with plaintiffs. They possess no easement in or over the adjacent tenement. At least none has been suggested. They were wrongdoers in bringing water from their roof to the place whence it passed away to their neighbour's house. They got back what they gave and are not entitled to complain. Twist or torture the matter as you may, the decision must ultimately turn upon this point: Did the damage arise from the act of God or the act of the defendant? In the Court's opinion it was due to the former cause. The injury being *damnum absque injuria*, I think the suit should be dismissed. Order suit dismissed; defendant's advocate's costs Rs. 35 certified.

(Before Mr. RUSTOMJI MERWANJI PATELL 2nd. Judge.)

BERTITE-SMITH & CO. VS THE SIRDAR'S CARBONIC ACID INVENTIONS SYNDICATE COMPANY, LIMITED.

The plaintiffs in the above matter sought to recover from the defendant company the sum of Rs. 472-9-0, being the balance due to them for goods supplied between April and September, 1897. Mr. T. A. Bland, of Messrs. Smetham, Bland and Noble, represented the plaintiffs, and Mr. Wadia, of Messrs. Edgelow and Gulabchand, appeared for the company. His Honour, in delivering judgment, disallowed an item of Rs. 129 the price of six gross of soda water bottles, which the plaintiffs alleged they had supplied to the company on the 3rd Febuary last, saying that although it was probably the goods had been despatched, he was not satisfied that they had actually reached the defendant company. He passed a decree in favour of the plantiffs for Rs. 343-9-0, the balance of the claim, with costs in proportion.

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL NOTES.

AFTER incubating the matter for the greater part of a year the Calcutta Municipality have at last come to some decision with regard to the Tramway Company. Some months ago a committee was appointed to consider whether some arrangements might not be come to with the Tramway Company. That Committee issued its report about a week ago and on Wednesday last the Municipal Commissioners unanimously adopted it. Substantially the recommendations are as follows:—

"That the Tramways Company shall at once proceed to put their lines into thorough repair and shall complete the work within three years from the date of the signing of the agreement. That the track-rent shall remain unaltered. That the Tramways Company shall deposit with the Corporation Rs. 1,00,000, which shall carry interest at loan rates as a fund from which the Corporation may put the tramway line into order if the Tramways Company omit to do so. That experimental systems of traction are to be introduced, and that if the Corporation approve of any one kind it is to be introduced throughout the line. That if, owing to the advance of science and the invention of improved methods of traction, it appears advisable to the Corporation at any time during the currency of this concession that an experiment should be made of any improved method of traction, the company shall be bound to conduct the further experiment in such ways as the Corporation may decide, upon terms to be mutually agreed upon between the Corporation and the company, or in case of dispute, upon terms to be fixed by arbitration as hereinafter provided. If, after the conclusion of such experiment, it appears to the Corporation that it is necessary to introduce the improved method of traction, the company shall be bound to introduce this upon such terms as may be fixed between them and the Corporation, or, in case of dispute upon terms to be decided by arbitration, in the manner hereinafter provided. Provided that it shall be in the option of the Corporation to refuse to have the experiment carried out if they do not agree to the terms proposed by the arbitrators. That the company shall not reduce their cars below a certain number daily. That if the company discontinue the working of the tramway or any part thereof for the space of one calendar month, the Corporation may declare that the rights and powers of the Company in respect of such portion shall cease and determine. That the failure of the Tramways Company to discharge its obligations shall enable the Corporation to determine this contract. That the term of this concession be 21 years. That at the end of such time, and thereafter at the end of every seven years, the Corporation may purchase the undertaking on a proper valuation."

I think that the Tramway Company would be wise now to put their house in order, because there is a point at which patience ceases to be a virtue, and that point is perilously near at hand.

Jute mill shares at the beginning of the week were decidedly easier and prices dropped some four or five rupees, but the decline was quite temporary and rates have advanced to their old level again; the share market is almost entirely taken up with jute shares as the daily transactions recorded show. As I have on several occasions stated there is no sounder investment than the jute manufacturing industry of Bengal. But there is a time for everything. Any student of the history of jute manufacture of Bengal within the last twenty years must have noticed that almost like a recurring decimal, periods of depression come round followed by periods of inflation. Thus, for instance, to take the Howrah Jute Mills, which is one of our most speculative stocks, Rs. 25 was paid upon allotment per share, and when the first call of Rs. 23 was made the shares might have been had for the asking. When that call had been met and the shares were Rs. 50 paid up they could be bought at a discount of Rs. 30; and when the capital of Rs. 100 per share had been fully subscribed shares could be had at Rs. 65. But the mill got into profitable working and the shares advanced slowly and went to a premium, not a great premium it is true. Then came a period of collapse and down went the shares to the region of Rs. 70. Then came a prosperous time again and up went the shares to a substantial premium. And so it has been throughout; but it may be observed that each period of inflation has been marked by a higher level of the shares and each period of depression has been less violent. About this time last year Howrahs were down in the dumps and the price had receded to about Rs. 96. That was the lowest figure reached and the shares now have advanced to Rs. 150 and may probably go higher; but when we get a short jute crop or bad trade or some depressing influence which renders the industry temporarily unprofitable, down will go the shares again, because, as I have already observed, they are a speculative-stock and are operated on like a thermometer. Of course when times are good the inevitable extensions always come to the front, and I understand that at the approaching meeting of the shareholders of the Fort Gloster Company, at which a dividend of 10 per cent. will be paid, the sense of the shareholders will be taken as to the expediency of erecting a new Fort Gloster Mill of 300 looms. The Standard Jute Company will also probably put in 60 looms to bring their complement up to 300, and if the other mills follow suit we may find a very sensible addition to the jute manufacturing industry again. Seeing that the four new mills that have only recently been put up have barely got to work and have not yet approached the dividend-paying stage, the season has hardly arrived for extensions. But then jute shares are booming.—*Pioneer*.

A STUDENT'S MAGNANIMOUS OFFER.

THE offers of ambitious Indian students anxious to pursue their studies in England are generally ingenuous, but for real magnanimity and studious regard for his patron's scruples the subjoined will be difficult to eclipse:—

Sir,—I, the undersigned, most humbly and respectfully beg to lay the following for your kind consideration:—

I hope you will read this fully.

I passed my Matriculation examination last year from the G. T. High School. I wish to go to England for "M.D. B.Sc." examination. But unfortunately I am poor, and unless assisted by the rich like yourself cannot study further. If you help me in going to England I shall be exceedingly glad and give out to the public your kind help.

HELP.

(1) In case you help me to go there for study I bind myself to return the money, the interest of which may not be expected from me.

(2) If you think that after my going to England I die, I may insure my life, so that in which case after my death you may have the money from the Life Assurance Company.

(3) If you desire I may return the money given to me upon my credit, with the interest too.

(4) Otherwise, I agree to give you every month the half of what I earn after acquiring the degree, throughout my life.

(5) If you are unwilling to accept any of the four. I request you lastly to give me a ticket for reaching England, and two months' boarding, in which case I shall do my work intended. After going there, I hope I shall be assisted by some kind gentlemen there.

Besides the conditions above mentioned, if you propose any, I am willing to agree to them. If you heartily wish to help me, it is not a thing that cannot be accomplished by you who possess so much riches. It is your work to bring in light the poor pupil who is now in dark. You will encourage education, I hope, and help me. If you take into consideration deeply my proposals, you are not in any way or to any extent a loser in helping me for my study. I hope you will not disappoint me in this. I pray to God that He may give you long life and prosperity.—I beg, etc.,

Nov. 23. (Sd.) ——

P. S.—Awaiting an early kind affirmative or advisable reply.

M. ARMAND DREYFUS, his wife, and his three children, aged seven, eleven, and thirteen, were found dead, on Nov. 8, from the fumes of charcoal in an apartment in the Avenue Marceau, Paris. M. Armand Dreyfus left a letter in which he stated that he had been ruined by a swindler whom he named, and that he preferred death for his whole family to poverty.

THE fiftieth anniversary of the death of Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy reminds a writer in the *Saturday Review* of a characteristic anecdote of his father in connection with him and his equally famous grandsire, Moses Mendelssohn. When the fame of the young musician began to spread, the public, which had hitherto referred to Abraham Mendelssohn, the well-known banker, as the son of the celebrated Moses, left off using that designation, and adopted the new one of "the father of the celebrated Felix." When, in 1835, Abraham Mendelssohn was dying, his friends and relations asked him if he had any particular instructions to leave with regard to his funeral. "Not with regard to my funeral," was the answer, "only with regard to the obituary notices. Ask the journalists to call me by my own name for once. For the last ten years I have been the father of my son; previously to that I was the son of my father. I should like to have my last passport made out with my own initials."

YOUR OLD FRIEND.—There is a sense of comfort in a good old friend, which no new friendship can supply. CLEAVER'S TEREBENE SOAP is your good old friend, for it has outstayed and beaten the hosts of Soaps which, during the last 30 years, have been introduced. And why is this? Because it really possesses the properties claimed for it. It is the best Soap for the Skin and Complexion ever known. It completely relieves the irritation resulting from prickly heat, the bites and stings of insects, and other similar causes. Its perfume is simply that of the pine, the most soothing and healing scent in the world.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY; THE 1ST OF DECEMBER, 1897.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity a Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours proceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actural amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st Nov. to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	29·957	Calm	1	77·6	42·2	71	...	—	−0·10
Sirsa	29·979	SW	4	80·2	43·2	54	...	...	−0·02
Delhi	29·958	Calm	5	75·7	53·0	51	...	..	−0·07
Agra	29·964	NW	4	78·6	51·9	56	...	..	−0·05
Cawnpore	29·976	WSW	1	79·2	47·5	56	..	..	..
Allahabad	29·967	Calm	3	78·2	47·9	74	..	...	−0·17
Jhansi	29·989	Calm	1	81·5	54·7	42	..	...	−0·12
Jacobabad	29·791	Calm	2	87·5	48·5	73	...	..	−0·18
Karachi	29·936	E	5	85·4	67·4	82	...	..	−0·03
Jeypore	30·023	Calm	4	82·0	47·2	61	...	..	−0·14
Ajmere	30·049	Calm	2	79·4	43·8	71	...	...	−0·19
Deesa	29·972	ENE	6	89·2	49·1	51	...	...	...
Ahmedabad	29·960	ENE	2	88·2	57·7	48	...	...	...
Bhuj	29·952	Calm	4	87·4	62·9	50	...	...	−0·02
Rajkot	29·964	E	3	86·4	53·5	54	...	...	−0·36
Ghadechi	29·935	NW	6	86·0	53·7	37	...	...	..
Veraval	29·925	NNE	5	89·1	58·8	37	...	..	...
Neemuch	30·031	E	3	81·3	46·9	48	...	...	−0·21
Indore	30·020	Calm	1	79·3	45·6	62	...	...	−0·46
Saugor	29·982	WSW	2	77·7	56·1	35	...	...	−0·45
Jubbulpore	30·032	S	1	78·9	43·9	69	...	...	−0·50
Hoshangabad	30·029	ENE	1	80·3	48·8	70	...	...	−0·61
Khandwa	30·026	Calm	2	84·2	46·6	44	...	..	−0·31
Raipur	30·006	Calm	2	79·7	54·3	55	...	...	−0·52
Nagpur	30·008	Calm	4	83·8	52·2	57	...	...	−0·90
Amraoti	30·010	ENE	3	84·1	55·9	47	...	0·07	−0·56
Akola	30·028	SE	2	85·5	47·1	50	..	...	−0·75
Surat	29·937	E	3	89·6	54·5	46	...	...	−0·17
Malegaon	29·996	NW	2	86·4	48·5	40	...	...	−0·65
Bombay	29·896	ENE	9	82·4	69·2	79	...	...	−0·66
Poona	30·002	Calm	5	90·0	51·9	57	..	..	−1·32
Ahmednagar	29·935	WSW	3	86·3	49·4	53	...	..	—
Aurangabad	29·993	NE	3	87·3	54·7	37	—	—	—
Sholapur	29·954	ESE	6	88·7	59·5	35	...	—	−1·15
Ratnagiri	29·887	E	5	87·9	66·4	58	..	...	−0·70
Belgaum	29·942	Calm	7	85·7	53·9	43	..	...	−2·11
Goa	29·897	E	6	88·0	68·3	80	..	—	—
Karwar	29·870	E	2	91·8	65·0	89	...	..	−2·63
Mangalore	29·881	ESE	2	91·8	73·9	70	..	0·01	−3·11
Calicut	29·871	NE	6	86·8	75·0	88	...	2·10	−3·08
Cochin	29·868	NNE	L	85·8	74·6	85	...	1·74	−5·15
Bangalore	29·917	NE	8	81·7	58·3	76	...	0·47	−3·14
Secunderabad	29·971	NE	2	87·9	57·7	64	...	—	−1·78
Masulipatam	29·950	NNE	3	80·1	66·1	76	..	...	−7·16
Bellary	29·963	Calm	1	89·2	61·3	46	..	0·15	−2·00
Cuddapah	29·952	NE	L	87·0	65·4	85	...	1·95	−2·79
Madras	29·908	N	5	85·5	70·5	91	...	7·49	−6·79
Coimbatore	29·945	E	2	86·4	69·1	88	...	2·98	−4·30
Trichinopoly	29·926	NNE	6	87·0	69·4	75	...	2·03	−3·43
Negapatam	29·889	NW	12	83·4	71·9	85	—	2·40	−14·09
Colombo	29·872	ENE	4	87·0	73·5	83	0·45	11·65	−1·33
Aden	29·980	E	20	83·8	72·4	57	..	0·12	−0·09

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has been steady or has changed only slightly over the whole of the reporting area. Readings are highest in Berar, the Central Provinces, Central India and Rajputana, and lowest along the Coast from Ratnagiri southwards as far round as Nagapatam. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are north-easterly at the majority of the reporting stations, and the force has been generally light. This morning the wind velocity was 16 miles an hour at Bombay and 10 at Bangalore. The maximum temperature is above the mean of the season in several places, and the minimum in large excess at Bhuj. The highest temperature in the shade was 92° at Karwar and Mangalore, and the lowest 42° at Lahore. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Cuddapah, Madras and Negapatam. About half an inch of rain has fallen at Colombo. The isobars indicate the existence of a depression to the west-north westwards of Jacobabad, and the weather in Sind, the Punjab, Rajputana and Cutch is in an unsettled condition.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, Dec. 1.

Wednesday:—Pressure has decreased briskly in Baluchistan and Upper Sind decreased slightly in the Bombay Presidency and increased elsewhere. The area high pressure covers the central part of the country and another in Upper Assam and Northern Burma, while small depressions are shown in Upper Sind and off Malabar Coast and a large low-pressure area overlies the Bay. The barometer reads below the normal average everywhere. Winds are southerly to easterly over the extreme north-west of India, but are generally unchanged elsewhere. The force is strong at Diamond Island. Temperature has risen in central parts of the country, Gujarat and Sind and generally fallen elsewhere. The mean temperature is low over Bengal, the Gangetic Plain, across the head of the Peninsula and in lower Burma, while it is higher than usual elsewhere. The excess is considerable to large over Sind, Baluchistan and Upper Burma. Showers have fallen in Minbu, Lashio, Bhamo, Sibsagar, Trivandrum and Tinnevelly, but in other parts of the country the weather is fine and rainless.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 30th November, 1897.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah ... inches	29·878
Temperature of the Air ... degrees	75·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer ...	69·1
Dew Point ...	65·8
Relative humidity of Air ...	0·715
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—10)...	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ... degrees	82·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m) ...	69·9
General Directions of wind* ...	N, ENE, NW, NNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ... miles	296

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN V. D., COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 2nd December, 1897.

1. The Battalion will take part in a Brigade parade on Saturday the 4th instant, and will fall in at the Gymkhana end of the parade ground, at 4 p.m.

Dress.—Review order—Khaki.

2. Targets will be ready from 7 to 9 a.m., to-morrow (Friday), at the Revolver Range of the 21st Bombay Infantry (Marine Lines) for all Officers and Sergeants who may wish to practice

By order.
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 2nd December, 1897.

1. The Corps will parade on Saturday next the 4th instant, at 4-15 p.m. sharp, in front of the Gymkhana Hotel, to take part in a Brigade parade of Volunteer Corps.

Dress.—Drill order with arms. Putties to be worn.

2. There will be company drill to-day (Thursday the 2nd inst.) at Byculla Head-quarters and at the Town Hall Compound at 8-15 p.m.

3. All members are particularly requested to attend the above parades.

Members who have not drawn their arms can do so on Thursday night.

4. There will be class firing at Coorla this (Thursday) morning. Train leaves Victoria Terminus, at 8 and Byculla 6-12 (local time).

By order,
A. J. PEILE, Lt., R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

THE Squadron will parade on Saturday, the 4th instant, at 6-30 a.m., on the General Parade Ground, to furnish an Escort to H. E. the Governor from Church Gate station, Dress—Khaki.

The following having joined are taken on the strength and posted to A Troop:—Messrs. O. G. Owen and E. S. Hale.

Mr. W. T. Lidbetter having rejoined, is taken on the strength and posted to B Troop.

T. W. CUFFE, Capt., Comdg.

December 1, 1897.

THE cyclist, whatever his blandishments, cannot be said yet to have won the love of mankind. Among his enemies, or, at least, severer critics, is a certain hedge clipper friend of the *Cornhill Magazine's* private diarist. In this month's instalment of his journal, that genial commentator tells how, when out cycling on a recent Saturday, he found old John, the hedger, preparing to give up work early, and making no attempt to take the clippings together. "Why, John," he said, "don't you call it a bit unsportsmanlike to spoil other folks' pleasure?" "Well, sir," said John, "I be just leaving these for they Sabbath breakers."

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING.— We have now a fully competent Staff of PIANO TUNERS and REPAIRERS. All kinds of work undertaken, Pianos regulated, cleaned and polished. Harmoniums and Organs tuned, cleaned and made as new. Old bellows renewed or new bellows supplied.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

FOUND.—One LADY'S SILK BELT with Silver buckles.—Apply to B. X. FURTADO and Bro., Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

BACHELORS' CHAMBERS, FURNITURE specially designed for this purpose. Estimates supplied on application to JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., Bombay.

COTTAGE PIANO.—Entire Iron Frame and Overstrung Bass. Very sweettoned. Offered Cheap.—PIANOFORTE DEPOT, Opp. Charni Rd. Station, Queen's Rd.

G'S LINIMENT.—An Infallible Remedy for the cure of Mange, Malabar Itch, and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle. THOMSON & TAYLOR. Per Bottle, Re. 1-8.

FOR SALE.—One Brand-New LADY'S CYCLE "LADY HOBART," with Dunlop Tyres, Gear, case and all accesories complete. Rs. 300.—B. NUSSERWANJI and Co., Jewellers, 125, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

WE SELL TOYS from 2 Annas and Dolls from 4 Annas upwards. Our various Collection to suit the Pocket of Rich or Poor is universally admitted Cheapest.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Fort.

XMAS PRESENTS.—We request the public to inspect our large and choice Collection of INDIAN ART WARES, Jewellery and Silver Ware, just suitable for Presentation.—INDIAN ART GALLERY, 10, Hummum Street.

DANTRA'S Pure Ground MOCCA COFFEE, per lb. Re. 1-4. This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own Supervision and immediately packed in Air-tight tins, the fine Aroma is preserved. Its unrivalled purity, freedom from any adulteration, richness in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.—PHOTOGRAPHS of INDIAN VIEWS and CHARACTERS. Plain and Colored from 8 Annas.—CLIFTON and Co., Photographers, 58, Medows Street.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE of Mr. A. G. Warburton's Furniture, etc., at Hornby Road, Fort, next to Alice Building. THIS DAY, at 1 P.M.

WANTED, by a young Japanese, RESIDENCE and BOARDING, with an English private family only, residing near Fort. Charges not exceeding Rs. 150 monthly. Apply to "D T," care of this Office.

WANTED.—A CARDING and a SPINNING MASTER. Apply with Testimonials to RAJAH SHEWBUX BAGLA, Proprietor, Ramdyal Cotton Mills, Calcutta.

GENUINE AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL. —150° "SNOWFLAKE" at Rs. 5-8 and 125° "ELEPHANT" at one anna above Mazagaon wholesale price, SOLD by CURRIMBHOY HIRJI at Crawford Market, Walkeshwar Road (Malabar Hill), Chuckla, Null Bazaar, and Fort.

FURNISHED BUNGALOW TO LET, at Nepean Road, Malabar Hill, from 16th December or 1st of January next, until 1st December, 1898. Apply to F. W. STEVENS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY, INCLUDING RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.—CHEAP CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY 1st and 2nd Class RETURN TICKETS will be issued over the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company's System. For particulars see Notices exhibited at stations.

FREE Specimen copy of Cycling News-paper "INDIAN CYCLIST" from NORMAN and Co., Church Gate Street, and VATCHA BROS., 620, Girgaum, Bombay.

RECEIVED MUSICAL MILK JUGS and TABLE FLOWER VASES which play 1 and 2 Airs, Rs. 15, 25 and Rs. 30 each.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

THE POONA HOTEL—QUIET, COM-FORTABLE, ROOMY. This First class well-established Hotel stands in the best position in Poona. Close to Gymkhana, Post, Telegraph Offices, Council Hall, five minutes walk From Railway Station. Each family has a separate, Sitting Room. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. It is upper-storied, with convenient drawing-room and large cool, pleasant verandah.

MATHERAN GRANVILLE HOTEL is a First Class European HOTEL, occupying the highest position, Commanding extensive views. Nearest to Neral Station, Gymkhana, and fashionable resorts.

RIPON HOTEL.—MAHABLESHWAR. Most Centrally situated and on the Healthiest locality of the Hill. Away from Public Latrines and Native huts, Rooms bright and clean. Cuisine Excellent. Tariff moderate. Visitors will do well to apply to the RIPON before making final arrangements elsewhere.

A LADY, well-educated and musical, desires to hear of a Lady to whom she could act as Companion Salary secondary consideration to comfortable home. Reference kindly permitted to the Editor, "Bombay Gazette," and Mrs. GEARY. Replies to be addressed "A. T. T.," "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THE SINGER'S latest improved SEWING MACHINES do the Art Embrodiery Work in addition to the plain Sewing, Hemming, Tucking, Quilting, Ruffling Flowering, Fancy Stitching, Braiding, Binding, Carding, etc. The Arts Embroidery. Set Rs. 5, only.

SEEGER'S HAIR DYE—Instantaneous and Harmless. One preparation only. Three Shades, Black, Brown, Blond. Re. 1-12 per bottle. To be obtained from the Bombay Agents. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade Road.

MESSRS. OLIVER & CO.—The original and only firm that SUPPLIES thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class DOMESTIC SERVANTS, patronized by the Officers of the service as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels, care of STEFFENAUER and Co., No. 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Fee, Rs. 2, each servant.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

W. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travelers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co.

DEATHS FROM CHOLERA :—Municipality of Bombay, Superintendent, Water Works, Chinchpokli, 29th Oct. 97, Memo. No. 1738—55 a of 1897-98 :—Many of my workmen residing in the Municipal Chawl at Chinchpokli were attacked by Cholera and they have been SAVED by Batliwalla and Co.'s "CHOLERAL." There was not a single case of failure. I wish it should have still more wider circulation. . . . . . As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills no more Testimonials are required, when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India" &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists at Re. 1 per Bottle, or sent by Dr. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.— Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 ; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay to the Mofussil, postage extra.

SNOWFLAKE OIL, imported by STAND-ARD OIL Co., of New York, sold by Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ld., and by Messrs. PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., and at the Kerosine Oil Godowns, Mazagon, at Rs. 5 8 per case.

XMAS CARDS for sending home, a large and varied Assortment now on view at the ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON, RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Photographers to Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Building, Hornby Row, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

CAVANAGH and MARTIN will ARRIVE here early in October, with a SHIPMENT of 200 HORSES, consisting of CHARGERS, HACKS, CARRIAGE PAIRS and PONEYS.

THIS DAY

GRAND BAZAAR

TOWN HALL.

ADMISSION ONE RUPEE ONLY.

Tickets may be given in at the Stalls in lieu of their Cash Value.

BAZAAR CHRONICLE.

EVENT.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.	SATURDAY.
Opening Ceremony	4-6	...	...
Concerts	6-0	6-0	6-0
	9-15	9-15	9-15
Millinery Competition	6-15	...	5-30
Pianoforte Competition (Senr.)	...	...	4-15
(Junr.)	...	4-15	...
Rontgen Rays	5-0 to 5-30	8-30 to 9-0	8-3) to 9-0
Phonograph and Art Gallery		...	...

CONCERT I.—(ADMISSION—As. 8.)

TO-NIGHT, AT 6 P.M.

1. Waltz .... Donau Wellen ....
NAVAL AMATEUR STRING BAND.
Messrs. BREEZE, WILKINS, AULT, and BELL.
2. Song .... La Serenata .... Braga.
Mrs. CHAMBERS.
3. Pianoforte Solo ...... Menuet .... E Grieg.
Mr. ALLAN F. KIDNEY.
4. Song .... The Dance on the Quay. O. Barri.
Mrs. F. H. BROWN.
5. Recitation ...... Domestic Asides .... Hood.
Miss BEATRICE GOSTLING.
6. Song .... The Flight of Ages ...... Bevan.
Mr. EVANS.
7. Violin Solo .... Andante Religioso ...... E. Gillet.
Mr. W. U. DOUSE.
8. Song .... A May Morning .... Denza.
Mrs. BOLLAM.
9. Song .... Will-o-th-Wisp .... Cherry.
Rev. J. REED.

CONCERT II.—ADMISSION—As. 8.

TO-NIGHT at 9-15 P.M.

1. Pianoforte Solo .... L'Espiegle (Valse) .... Raff.
Miss EMMELINE DA CUNHA.
2. Song .... My Queen .... Blumenthal.
Rev. J. REED.
3. Recitation .... The Charity Dinner ....
Mr. T. STEPHENSON.
4. Orchestral Piece ... Dance of the Goblins ...... Bonheur.
Mr. DOVE'S ORCHESTRA.
5. Song .... The Valley by the Sea ... S. Adams.
Mrs. BENFORD.
6. Violin Solo .... Pensee Fugitive .... E. Sauret.
Mr. W. U. DOUSE.
7. Song .... The Last Watch ....
Mr. H. O. COATES.
8. Song .... Call me back .... Denza.
Mrs. SCHULTZ.
9. Orchestral Piece ... Silver Bells Valse (Piccolo Solo) .... Le Thiere.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

HER EXCELLENCY

LADY SANDHURST.

EVENING ENTERTAINMENT

AT THE

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION,

ESPLANADE,

In Aid of the Funds,

TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, 2ND DEC., 1897.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1. Pianoforte Duet ..."March from Tannhauser". Wagner.
Mrs. RICHARDSON AND Mr. NICHOLSON.
2. Song .... "Madrigal" .... Chaminade.
Mr. MARSHALL REID.
3. Violin Solo .... "Romance en Re" ...... Johannes Wale
Mrs. COLLIE.
4. Song .... "What do the Green Leaves Whisper?" ...... Cowen.
Mrs. STANLEY SMITH.
5. Song .... "I lub a lubly girl, I do" ...
Capt. FLEET, R.N.
6. Song .... "The Swallows" .... Cowen.
Miss PARSONS.

PART II.

1. Recitation .... "Mrs. Barker's Picture" .. (By request.)
Capt. FLEET, R.N.
2. Song .... "Awake, Awake!" ...... Piatti.
(with Violin Obligato.).
Mrs. STANLEY SMITH.
3. Song .... "The Gift" .... A. H. Behrend
Mrs. LONGE.
4. Duet—Violin and Piano .... "Allegretto quasi Andantino" .... Grieg.
Mrs. COLLIE AND Mrs. CANDY.
5. Song .... "The Old Guard" .... Paul Rodney
Mr. NICHOLSON.
6. Vocal Trio .... "O Memory!" .... Leslie.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

TO COMMENCE AT 9-30 P.M.

Tickets may be obtained from Mrs. CANDY, Malabar Hill; Mrs. CLANCY, Head Mistress; the Rev. C. GILDER, Acting Secretary; Messrs. MARCKS & Co.; and Mr. W. B. GREEN, Apollo Bunder; also at the Door on the evening of the Entertainment.

PRICES—TWO RUPEES AND ONE RUPEE.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

JULIUS BLUTHNER LEIPZIG.

THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES ARE
THE MOST PERFECT PIANOS
IN THE WORLD.

THESE Pianos are specially built to withstand the Climate of India, the wood used being solid and the most seasoned, while a solid Iron frame extends over the wrest block.

Though LOW PRICED, these HIGHCLASS Instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation on Western Civilization. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, or one Piano in every working hour of the day.

These Pianos have also a grand reputation for EXCEPTIONAL SWEETNESS and RICHNESS of tone, their perfect and never-failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as any other Pianos, is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

JULIUS BLUTHNER is the "Holder of 15 Patents" and "Distinctions." Their Aliquot Pianoforte has been patented throughout Europe and America.

Pianos by the above maker are received monthly by the SOLE AGENTS and they are offered at Manufacturer's Prices "plus" freight.

The Sole Agents invite Inspection of these superbly Grand, Rich and brilliant-toned Pianofortes.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA AND BURMAH,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

SUB-AGENTS: Messrs. BEVAN & Co., Calcutta.

CHUBB'S

MEDIUM QUALITY

LOCKS AND

PADLOCKS.

Superior Strength and Finish to all other
ORDINARY HOUSE LOCKS
AND
CHEAPER THAN BAZAR LOCKS.

BOMBAY AGENT:
37, PARSEE BAZAR, FORT.

NOTES,
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY
BY
TODARMAL
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 1.

AN advance of 1-8th per cent. was established in the rate for Consols in London yesterday, at 113⅞ ; but Indian Sterling Loan was unaltered, at 117¼. The price of Bar Silver advanced 1-8d., say to 27⅛d. per oz. ; and in New York the metal was half a cent dearer, at 59¼ cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London 1-8th cent lower at 4·85⅜ dollars, 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities declined 1-8th, to 61 15-16. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 3d. per rupee ; French Rentes in Paris were unchanged at 103¼ ; Paris Exchange on London 1½ centime higher, at 1¼ centime higher.

The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday evening was 2,180,000 quarters, compared with 2,040,000 quarters at the end of the previous week.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet, Surats dull, Arrivals quiet but steady. The day's Sales were 8,000 bales, and the Imports 28,000 bales. Prices both spot and for arrival were unchanged all round.

Ready Mid-Uplands Cotton remained in New York at 5 13-16 cents per lb.; Futures for February declined 3 points to 5.73 cents, and for May 2 points to 5·88 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 103,000 bales, the arrivals to date now showing the following comparison with those of the two preceding years :—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Tuesday's Receipts	103,000	49,000	45,000
Three days' do.	242,000	159,000	121,000
Since 1st September	3,930,000	3,079,000	2,548,000

Our local Cotton Market has been steady to-day, and a small business has been done at previous prices. Exporters have taken 100 bales, and the Mills 650 bales.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, yesterday, were as follows :—

Cotton	1,945 bales.
Wheat	22,603 cwts.
Linseed	2,636 „
Rapeseed	1,410 „
Gingellyseed	8,011 „
Poppyseed	630 „
Castorseed	2,206 „
Rice	28,316 „

FREIGHTS are firm and advancing in tone. A Clan Line steamer has been fixed at 17s. 6d. per ton. for one port, and 18s. for two ports, for December-January loading. Relets for Antwerp and Dunkirk are offering for December at 15s. 9d. to 16s. 6d. per ton, while holders of tonnage are asking 18s. for December-January. A steamer has been berthed for March loading for Marseilles with 3,000 tons at 15s. 3d. and a further 3,000 tons at 15s. 9d. ; she is now holding for higher rates. During the last four days Calcutta has taken ten steamers for cargoes of Jute. Local arrivals of produce are gradually increasing, and shippers are beginning to pay higher rates for ready loading.

EXCHANGE opened weak this morning at 1s. 3 3-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 3 5-16d. for three months' sight Credits. Speculators were early in the market to buy, and there was some enquiry also on the part of Houses, in consequence of which rates gave way at once, and the market became demoralised. Later on re-sales as usual, came out, and rates recovered, 1s. 3 3-32d. for Wire Transfer being again obtainable before the close. Merchants' Bills were placed during the day ; and things left off clearly as follows :—

Bank Bills on	Demand	1s. 3 3-32d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 3 3-32d.	„
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 3 5-32d.	„
Credits	3 do.	1s. 3 9-32d.	„
Francs	3 do.	1·60⅝	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firm to-day, and sales for 3½ per Cents have advanced 5-16ths for money, and ¼ per cent. for Account, say to 98 11-16, and 98 5-8, respectively ; Threes being nominal.

SHARES are quiet. James Greaves Mill have advanced Rs. 15, while, on the other hand, Currimbhoy and New Great Eastern are Rs. 10 lower, and David and Oriental Rs. 5.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet, Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur	2 23-32
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	112 7-8
3 per cent. Rentes	103 1-2
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	61 15-16
Bar Silver	27 1-2

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Shanghai (extra) left here, yesterday afternoon, for China direct.

SINGAPORE, DEC. 1.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Peshawar from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

KARACHI, DEC. 1.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Gisela, from Bombay, left for Trieste this morning.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Aglaja, 1,173 tons, Captain A Petris, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (18th November) with a general cargo.

THE Anchor Line s s. Australia, 2,292 tons, Captain H Tait, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (28th October) with a General Cargo and Captain and Mrs H P Lane and one deck passenger. The Vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham & Co.

The Hall Line s. s. Rufford Hall, 2,557 tons, Captain C K Brown, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via Karachi, with a General Cargo and the following passengers:—Mr C E H Beaman, Mr Percy Jones, Miss Schroeder, Miss E P Hill, Miss E Grylls, Miss B G Martyn, Miss M. Sharp and one deck.

BARQUE SUNK OFF PIGEON ISLAND.

The Port Officer Tellichery telegraphs to the Port Officer Bombay. "Warn shipping barque sunk by collision November 29 lat, 14 north long. 74 east Pigeon Island bearing S. 73 E. 12 miles, current running north."

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—DECEMBER 1.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
PRINCE'S DOCK.						
B	Othello	3327	Rogers	Hill		N F Muir & Co
C	Hooseinee	984	Hughes	N F		B & P S N Co
E	Yamaguchi Maru	2038	Kamarown	China	2-12	N Y Kaisha
K	Clan Robertson	3104	Roberts	Antwerp		F M & Co
Q	Canara	1216	Stabb	Zanzibar	3-12	M M & Co
HARBOUR WALL.						
	Bahaduri	829	Adum	G. Ports	2-12	S & Co
	Satranji	547	Budroo	Karachi	14-12	S & Co
VICTORIA DOCK.						
1	Ras Rowa	1852	Scorgie	Havre		W & A G & Co
3	D Balduino	3044	Canepa	Genoa	9-12	Rubattino Co
5	Thames	2321	Dowell	China	8-12	P & O Co
13	Chilka	1477	Hill	Rangoon	3-12	M M & Co
15	Florida	2050	Henry	Dunkirk		J M & Co
HARBOUR WALL.						
	Dumra	762	Russell	Karachi	4-12	M M & Co
MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.						
	Letimbro	2202 gross tons				N G Italaana

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba means time, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
1	Aglaja s	Petris	Calcutta, Nov 18.
	Australia s	Tait	Liverpool, Oct 28.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	Imperatrix s	Rossevich	Trieste.
	Rufford Hall s	Browne	Liverpool.
	R.I.M.S. Lawrence.	Kendall	Bushire.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Ravenna, for London.
„ Australia, for Marseilles, Liverpool, &c.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT.—Nov. 30.

10 p.m.	72·4

WEDNESDAY.—DEC. 1.

6 a.m.	70·2
10 a.m.	76·2
2 p.m.	81·8
4 p.m.	81·9

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CARSON—November 19, at Alleppey, the wife of F. A. Carson, Agent Bank of Madras, of a son.

PETERS—November 16, at Sirsa, the wife of J. T. Peters R. F. Railway, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BROWN—WOODS-SCAWEN—November 27, at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Armenian Street, by the Right Rev. Dr. Mayer, Auxiliary Bishop of Madras, assisted by the Rev. W. G. Hood and the Rev. P. O'Carrol, William Tierney Brown, B.L., of Glasgow University, Scotland, to Adeline Sophia, only daughter of the late Edward and Adelaide Woods-Scawen, Madras.

TEMPLE—HAZLEDINE—November 24, at St. Peter's Church, Fort William, Calcutta, by the Rev. H. B. Cogan, Garrison Chaplain, W. A. M. Temple, Lieutenant, 1st Battalion Gloster Regiment, son of Brigade-Surgeon Temple, V. C., to Rhoda Mary Hebe, daughter of J. R. L. Hazledine Esq., Barrister-at-Law, of Northamptonshire.

WYLLIE—DURHAM—November 25, at All Souls' Church, Coimbatore, by the father of the bride, F. A. Wyllie, Lieut., 2nd Welsh Regiment, eldest son of Lieut.-Colonel R. J. H. Wyllie, of Windsor, late I. S. C., to Charlotte Lucie, daughter of the Rev. R. H. Durham, D. D., Senior Chaplain, H. M. Madras Establishment.

DEATH.

PRICE—November 28, at Madras, Alark Rolls, son of the late J. E. Price, Treasurer, Madras Mint, aged 38 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1897.

THE report of the Bubonic Plague in Bombay by Brigadier-General W. F. Gatacre, C. B., D. S. O., Chairman of the Plague Committee, has just been published. Bearing the date June 30th, 1897, it is of course silent as to what has happened since. What is more disconcerting is that it does not contain any mention of the effect produced by the measures carried out by the Plague Committee, though their nature and scope are set forth at considerable length. There is a casual reference to the decline of the plague in June, which is given as a reason for a reduction in the plague pay of the non-commissioned officers and soldiers employed by the Committee. If it were not for that statement, the reader would be unable to gather from the report whether the plague had been checked by those measures, or was still raging. As a matter of fact, the epidemic had reached its maximum eight weeks before the Committee began its operations. The curve of decline continued without any appreciable alteration from the 16th January, the day after the maximum, until the end of June. That is an interesting fact deserving mention. There are other omissions for which it is difficult to account. The Report was prepared at the instance of Government, with special reference to the period during which General Gatacre was Chairman from March 2nd to June 30th. The Resolution of Government appointing the Committee was issued on March 2nd ; the Committee commenced its operations on March 17th. A few brief pages are given to a short account of the previous five months, in which the plague appeared, reached its maximum, and began to decline. There is nothing to explain how the population, which raised a storm of protest when the segregation of the sick and their transfer to hospital was ordained on October 6th, submitted in March to a similar measure. It is taken for granted that the reason for the protest, in the first instance, was the absence of provision for different castes in separate wards or hospitals, or of any explanation that the relatives of the patient would be allowed to attend him, and that caste prejudices in the matter of food would be respected. The fact that the Municipal Commissioner had urged the leaders of the native community to organise their own hospitals, is ignored. So is the fact that when the storm of protest was raised, and the proclamation modified, in deference to the outburst, the population, which had then very little experience of plague, numbered 850,000.

When the Committee proposed to enforce segregation, the population had come to dread the plague more than European methods of treatment, and had been reduced by flight to half the ordinary number. Those who were left were cowed by the heavy mortality which had taken place in the interval, they were depressed by the silence of the streets with the closed shops, all business being at an end, the mills empty, the grain merchants gone to their country. They no longer attributed deaths from plague to the wickedness of the doctors, who were believed to poison their patients. The report does, indeed, refer to "the distrust of European methods, founded on a baseless belief that all patients were operated on during life and their bodies given over to the dissecting room" as the main objection to hospitals. But the paroxysm of dread created in the first instance by not wholly disinterested persons, who disseminated lying stories of the atrocious villainies to which patients were subjected in the hospital, could not be inferred from that placid allusion to the popular feeling on the subject. As time wore on it was seen that the plague was, after all, more to be dreaded than doctors practising European magic, and the people were prepared to acquiesce in almost any measure giving promise of safety. The statement that the Municipal Commissioner modified the proclamation of the 6th October, "after consultation with the Commissioner of Police," who anticipated a riot, seems to betray a want of understanding as to the real state of things at that time. It might have been wiser to take the bull by the horns and, riot or no riot, enforce the measures by which alone, in the opinion of some experts, an outbreak of plague can be successfully met. In October, 1896, we did not conceal the misgiving that the modification of the orders in question might entail lamentable consequences little looked for by the leaders of the native community who, with the best intentions, pressed for their relaxation. But we never doubted the sincerity and the honesty of their belief that such measures were wholly unnecessary and uncalled for, and could only be enforced by the military arm. General Gatacre, who on the morning of the 24th March, having to protect a house-to-house visitation in the Mahomedan quarter of the Second Nagpada, deemed it necessary to supplement the police cordon around the streets to be visited by detachments from five regiments, numbering nearly two thousand men, cannot have much doubt that the experienced Police Commissioner may have had reasons for anticipating a riot, if plague cases were forcibly taken to hospital in the previous October, before the city was depleted of half its population. On the occasion of that armed demonstration in March last, the search parties included six medical men, and four lady doctors, with a much larger number of Justices of the Peace and Municipal inspectors. The search, protected by two thousand troops, resulted in the discovery of three plague cases. The disproportion to the means employed and the efforts made is sufficiently instructive, and enables us to appreciate better than the writer of the report seems to have done, the practical difficulties standing in the way of the enforcement of drastic measures at an earlier stage of the outbreak. Full justice is done to the vigorous measures of the Municipal Executive in the thorough and systematic disinfection of the infected parts of the city. Mr. W. M. Haffkine's minute, attached to the report of the Manser Committee, is quoted to show that, in his opinion, the measures of disinfection carried out by the Health Officer were in accordance with the best recognised principles of sanitation and were not in need of alteration. From the very thoroughness of the process, Lord Sandhurst drew the inference that the plague could not be stamped out by disinfection alone, and that what the Viceroy termed "even stronger measures" should be employed.

The Plague Committee was called into existence by a Resolution of Government. In a letter to General Gatacre, Lord Sandhurst indicated the special objects in view :—"(1) The discovery of all cases of plague ; (2) the treatment of all cases in hospitals ; and (3) the segregation of the probably affected—of those living in the same room with a person who is found to have the plague. The first and second objects were exactly the contrary of those recommended by Dr. Cleghorn, Director-General of the Medical Department of the Government of India, when in Bombay in January. That high authority, representing the views of the Supreme Government, considered the treatment of all cases in hospitals desirable in itself, but difficult of accomplishment, and of secondary importance, seeing that a plague patient either dies or recovers in two or three days. Segregation of the healthy was, in his view, the one means of safety ; when a plague case occurs, the healthy should be immediately removed from the building, and the patient left in the charge of one or two relatives or friends, if he declines to be removed to a hospital. The impracticability of providing for the wholesale segregation of the healthy members of a large community had been the bar to the acceptance of this scheme. General Gatacre and the Plague Committee set themselves with great energy to carry out as far as might be the plan indicated in Lord Sandhurst's letter, which is understood to have originated with Dr. Lowson, as the result of his experience in Hongkong. The first step taken was to provide hospitals in every district, to the number of ten. These were supplemented by the zeal and liberality of the different sections of the native community, who in a very brief period erected nearly forty private hospitals. The multiplication of public hospitals was rendered practicable by the readiness with which the sepoys in the Native regiments responded to General Gatacre's invitation to volunteer for plague hospital duty. The Committee had at its disposal the whole of the staff employed in plague operations by the Municipal Executive, which had succeeded in training a very competent body of inspectors. The measures taken to provide hospital treatment combined with the work of some six thousand men employed in cleansing and disinfecting the threatened localities, must unquestionably have contributed to the continued and rapid decline of the plague.

THE Bill for the constitution of an Improvement Trust for the City of Bombay is not the only measure that will be discussed in the Legislative Council while the seat of Government is in the Presidency capital this season. A Bill to amend the Bombay District Police Act of 1890 has been introduced by its publication in the "Government Gazette," and at the next sitting of the Council the first reading will be taken. Perhaps the most important of the proposed amendments is that which extends to non-resident landholders the liability to contribute to the cost of additional police employed in any local area, that can at present only be thrown on the inhabitants or a particular section of the inhabitants. This is a reasonable provision for, as the statement of objects and reasons signed by Sir Charles Ollivant points out, the ownership of land confers personal influence in the locality where the property is situated. That influence which is greater in India than in Western countries, is more likely to be used unsparingly on the side of peace and good order than on that of fanaticism when its wielder has to share in the financial liability of the inhabitants of a disturbed area. The protection the property of the absentee landlord obtains from the State is another reason why the obligations of ownership in this respect should receive practical enforcement. This amendment is less likely to be questioned than the one which gives to Government the power to distribute the payment of the cost of additional police over a longer term than that for which the police are actually employed. It is questionable whether under the present law this power exists, though the point has not been raised in the Courts, and Government propose to remove this uncertainty by obtaining express legislative authority to extend the period of payment. There is a feeling abroad that this amendment is designed to meet the particular case of the city of Poona, whose inhabitants will be unable to pay the whole cost of the heavy punitive police quartered in the city within the period for which it has been imposed. The opinion is entertained in some quarters that under existing circumstances the diminution of the burden placed upon the people of Poona might well be considered by Government, especially as the whole cost of the two great campaigns against plague in the city will ultimately fall upon the inhabitants.

But apart altogether from this question, it is at least desirable that if the legislature gives to the executive the power asked for, some limit should be fixed beyond which the extension of the payment of the cost of punitive police after their work is done cannot go. If the present Bill is passed as it stands, Government will have the power to spread the period of payment over twenty or fifty or a hundred years. Now, however desirable the instalment system may be in regard to works of public improvement, the benefit of which is in the future rather than the immediate present, the principle should be sparingly applied in measures of a punitive kind. The rate-payers of ten or twenty years hence ought not in equity to be called upon to pay the cost of additional police temporarily imposed on disturbers of the peace of to-day. As far as possible the cost of putting down and preventing outbreaks of fanatical disorder should come upon the shoulders of those who commit them ; the mortgage of the rates for subsequent years for the purpose should only be resorted to in cases where current payment of the whole cost of the punitive police would be beyond the reasonable power of the offenders. We hope that if the principle of instalments of payment is admitted into the amending act, it will be limited to a fixed term of years. An amendment to the sixth clause empowers Government to exempt particular persons from liability in respect to the additional police—an important provision that will go some way toward saving innocent persons from undeserved pecuniary punishment, though of course it will not guarantee this. The Bill will also enable the magistrate of a district, with the sanction of the Governor-in-Council to direct the recovery from the landholders and inhabitants of any local area of compensation for loss or damage caused to any property, or in respect of injury to life or limb, caused to any person, by anything done in the prosecution of the common object of an unlawful assembly, the holding of which is due to the conduct of the inhabitants of such area. The recovery is to be made by Municipal agency. Any orders of this kind that may be passed by a District Magistrate are to be subject to revision by the Governor-in-Council. In default of recovery by Municipal agency of the cost of additional police or of compensation charges, Government will be empowered to direct the Collector of the District to recover such charges as arrears of land revenue. The authority of Magistrates to issue orders "whenever and for such time as it shall appear necessary" to prohibit "the public utterance of cries and singing of songs" is to be expressly extended to "the playing of music," although it has never, so far as we are aware, been urged that the Act does not give this power. Unfortunately it has been found necessary to resort to the punitive provisions of the Act during the last half-dozen years rather frequently, and the amendments proposed are the outcome of the experience that has been gained by the executive authorities. With the exception of the section extending the period of payment for the punitive force beyond the term of its existence, the Bill is non-contentious and is not likely to be debated in the Council at any great length.

THERE are now only a quarter-of-a-million people on relief-works in India. Bengal, the N.-W. Provinces, Punjab, Madras, and Bombay have ceased publishing famine returns, for the famine may now be said to be at an end. The Central Provinces have the bulk of the people relieved, their total being 211,396, Bombay has 27,548, Burma seven thousand, and Central India six thousand. Madras has only forty-four, Berar thirty-six, and Rajputana twenty-eight. By this day week doubtless the number will have further decreased by at least twenty-five per cent. In Bombay the standing crops are thriving generally, except in four talukas of Poona and in parts of Ahmednagar, Bijapur, and Sholapur, where they are affected either by blight or excessive cold or are withering. Locusts caused damage in five talukas of Hyderabad ; four of Thar and Parkar ; one of Broach ; slight in one of Khandeish and in parts of Kathiawar. But reaping of early crops and sowings of late crops are in progress generally, and cotton-picking continues in Khandeish. The condition of agricultural stock is improving. Unfortunately prices continue high in many places, and some few weeks must yet elapse before the traces of scarcity are gone. In the Central Provinces winter sowings are completed in most districts, and are approaching completion elsewhere ; young crops are thriving and the harvesting of juar and other autumn crops and picking of cotton in progress. The outturns are good throughout the provinces. Sugarcane is promising, and though locusts have again appeared in the Saugor district they have caused no damage. On the other hand, prices generally are falling, and the outlook is better. Burma inland crops, it is feared, may not turn out so well as was anticipated, for more rain is wanted, and in Yamethin planted crops are likely to fail. As a consequence prices have risen.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Lawrence, under the command of Lieutenant C. J. Kendall, sailed, yesterday evening, for Bushire, via Muscat.

THE Indian troop service transport Nubia, left Suez on the 30th November last, and is expected to arrive in Bombay on or about the 10th December.

WE would remind our readers of the entertainment to be given, this evening, in aid of the funds of the Indo-British Institution, at the school buildings, Esplanade, under the patronage and in the presence of her Excellency Lady Sandhurst. The programme, as will be seen from the advertisement in another column, is a very attractive one, and the institution is most deserving of public support.

MESSRS. GLADE and COMPANY send us the annual report of the Magdeburg Fire Insurance Company, which has just paid a dividend for the second successive year of 50 per cent. on the paid-up capital. In 1845, the accumulations of the company, beyond capital stock (£750,000), amounted to £9,548. In 1896 they had reached the magnificent sum of £717,491. The net profits of the company in the past year amounted to £112,500.

MR. W. D. GRAHAM, the Resident Secretary of the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, has sent us a copy of the fifth annual edition of "American Cotton Crop Movements," a little pocket manual likely to be of great value to merchants, brokers, and others interested in the trade. As recent events have shown the price of cotton is regulated all the world over by the out-turn of the American crop, and the cotton merchant, who has not the facts connected with the crop at his fingers' ends, does not fully know his business. This book will enable him to have the facts at hand in a convenient form for the pocket, and gives all the information that he could desire. It has been brought down to very recent dates, and the blank spaces left for coming months can be easily filled in, as the information is received. It is interesting to note that the highest price of "Middling Orleans" was touched on July 31st, 1864, when the American civil war was in progress, and was 31½d., while the lowest was on January 31st, 1895, when it was one thirty-second below threepence.

TELEGRAPHIC advice received yesterday, from Hongkong, reports that the Chinese merchants are much alarmed at the increasing stocks of Indian yarn now accumulating there. With a view to improve the situation they had assembled in meeting, on Tuesday, and resolved to send a telegram to the Bombay Mill-Owners' Association, requesting short time of the mills until prospects improve.

A case of considerable importance was decided on Monday at Calcutta by the Calcutta Presidency Magistrate, Northern Division, under the Merchandise Marks Act. Messrs. Balmer, Lawrie and Co., sole agents in Bengal for Gillingham's Portland Cement having ascertained that Upendro Nath Sett and Co., carrying on business in Clive Street, were selling Belgium-made cement with a facsimile of Gillingham's paper label pasted over the brand on the barrels "made in Belgium" instituted proceedings with the result that one of the accused was fined Rs. 400 and the other Rs. 100. The barrels with the counterfeit labels were confiscated. The punishments hitherto inflicted have not apparently been sufficiently deterrent, judging from the number of cases under the Merchandise Marks Act continually before the courts.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE POWERS AND THE PORTE.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

The Ambassadors of the Powers have presented to the Porte verbal Notes, urging the payment of outstanding indemnities for losses incurred by their respective subjects during the disturbances in Anatolia and Constantinople.

THE OCCUPATION OF KASSALA.

Colonel Parsons and Major Nicholson have left Massowah with the new garrison for Kassala.

THE BREACH OF FAITH QUESTION.

Mr. Balfour, in a letter to the *Times* regarding the charge of breach of faith, says the matter cannot be allowed to rest where it is. Sir H. Fowler is bound to produce the private communications which passed between himself and the Viceroy, and he has appealed to him to do so.

NEW AUSTRIAN MINISTRY.

VIENNA, Dec. 1.

Baron Dr. Gautsch has succeeded in forming a stopgap Ministry.

SERIOUS RIOTS AT PRAGUE.

Serious riots took place at Prague, on Monday night, between the Germans and Czechs.

The police charged the rioters at the point of the bayonet, and wounded upwards of one hundred.

Fifty arrests were made.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM ON THE INCREASE TO THE NAVY.

BERLIN, Nov. 30.

The Emperor William, in his speech at the opening of the Reichstag, to-day, declared that the Navy was inadequate. He had no desire, he said, to compete with first-class Naval Powers, but must be enabled to maintain the prestige of the Empire abroad. His Imperial Majesty said, German forces had been landed at Kiaochau to obtain reparation for and to prevent a recurrence of similar lamentable occurences to those which took place at Shantung.

His Imperial Majesty, after reading his speech, spoke again adjuring the Deputies to co-operate in increasing the Navy and assist in upholding the honour of the Empire abroad, for which he had not hesitated to offer his only brother.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

VISIT TO JUNAGADH.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

JUNAGADH, Dec. 1.

This morning the Governor visited the famous hill of Girnar, four thousand feet high. Mr. Bechardas, the Dewan, showed his Excellency the Asoka inscriptions said to be two thousand and two hundred years old. Lord Sandhurst also inspected the temples on the summit of the hill, and after breakfasting returned to the new bungalow at 1 o'clock. At four his Excellency paid a return visit to his Highness, when due formalities were observed and the usual salute fired. His Excellency then, accompanied by his Highness and the Shazada, drove to the Central Jail and State paddock. This evening Vazier Bhaudinbhai entertained his Excellency at a garden party, which was a most enjoyable and successful function, thanks to the liberality of the Vazier Saheb. The principal buildings in the town will be brilliantly illuminated to-night and there will again be a display of fireworks.

Whilst returning from the evening party, Lord Sandhurst, his Highness, the Shahzada, and Mansukhram Surajram rode one elephant. There were four other elephants, ridden by Vazier Bhaudinbhai Naib Dewan Parshotamrai, and other members of the Governor's Staff. This novel and interesting procession created much good humour. After inspecting the fireworks at Sakarbaugh, his Excellency drove through the town and saw the illuminations.

Arrangements for the decoration and illumination of Sakarbaugh, which were splendid, were made by Shivji Nathoo, who was specially called by his Highness from Bombay.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Dec. 1.

There were 48 cases and 29 deaths recorded, to-day, of which 5 occurred in the city, and the rest in different hospitals.

The total mortality in the city was 36.

In Sukerwar Peith there were 12, in Narayen, Bhowani, and Raste 6 each, and in Shunwar 5.

In the Cantonment 17 cases and 11 deaths occurred, the total mortality being 12.

In Poona District there were 18 cases and 16 deaths.

In the General Plague Hospital 47 were admitted, 42 discharged cured, and 30 died; in the Mohomedan Hospital 5 were admitted, 3 discharged cured, and 3 died; in the Hindu 9 were admitted and 5 died, and in the Jew 2 were admitted and 2 died.

Six imported cases were sent to the hospital.

The total mortality in Poona City last month was 1,637, of which 1,259 were deaths from plague and 378 from other causes.

OUTBREAK AT SHOLAPUR.

MILITARY AID.

A party of 20 men of the Durham Light Infantry, under Lieutenant Cummings, left Poona for Sholapur on plague duty.

The Quarantine Camp on Kolhapur side at Shirol Road Station is now quite full, numbering about 500 persons. New additional sheds have been rected.

The Bazaar is only held weekly for the people ere.

THE HINJOURI PRACTICE CAMP.

he 40th Field Battery will leave Ahmednagar he Hinjouri Practice Camp on the 27th December arriving at the latter station on 1st January.

SPORT IN HYDERABAD.

SECUNDERABAD, Dec. 1

ties of the Polo Tournament were played play having begun about 3 o'clock in the on.

irst game, which was practically a one-sided as between the 19th Hussars and the a Gymkhana (first team). The Hussars they could, but could never overpower men, whose combination was ore: Golconda, 11 goals and 6 subsidiaries, Hussars, 3 goals and 2 subsidiaries. was watched with keen interest by usands of spectators.

Hussars were again in the field soon after the 2nd Lancers Hyderabad Contingent. me the maidan was one sea of heads, d of interest was manifested in the game. During the first three chukkers the play was steady, but subsequently the Hussars betrayed their superior prowess and left the Contingent at 2 goals and 1 subsidiary to their 6 goals and 8 subsidiaries. Enthusiasm during the two games was great.

The 4th Hussars now come in the finals, which take place on Friday, when a stiff struggle for the valuable Cup is anticipated.

By way of compensating for the loss of the annual Hyderabad Races there will be two days' racing here to-morrow and on Saturday.

THE TIRAH EXPEDITION.

THE KURRAM COLUMN.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.)

SADDA, Dec. 1.

Loramilla (via Sadda), 30th November.—The Kurram Column passed through the Khurmana defile yesterday. The opposition offered was but slight. Communication was established by heliograph with General Gaselee's Brigade at Dargai at once.

Colonel Hill meets General Lockhart this morning. The country round here is very fertile.

Captain Grant, Central India Horse, broke his leg by his horse falling.

The Sappers consider there would be no difficulty in making a road through Khurmana.

A COMPLAINT FROM THE MASUZAIS.

BAGH, Dec. 1.

All was quiet on the 29th and 30th. No supplies were brought into Karappa, the Masuzais saying that although they have paid their fine, three of their villages had been burnt by the force now with Sir W. Lockhart. The Adam Khel, Kambar Khel, Malikdin Khels, and Kamri Khel Jirgahs were in with Colonel Warburton yesterday, but the interview was not very satisfactory as they brought no rifles. Some shots were fired into the camp last night about 10 o'clock, but no casualties were reported.

COLONEL REID'S FORCE.

THE TRIBESMEN GUARDING THE SWAT RIVER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Dec. 1.

A telegram to the "Civil and Military Gazette" states:—Colonel Reid's Flying Column reached Agrah on the 28th. The inhabitants have willingly brought in forage. A party of some 400 men, with four standards, were visible on the hills across the Swat River, watching the proceedings, presumably to prevent our crossing it. The Agrah Jirgah has been watching the rope bridges across the river to turn back any intruders.

Abazai reports that the political arrangements with the Lamon Section are proceeding satisfactorily, and the survey of this part of the country has commenced. This was at first regarded with suspicion, but it has now been acquiesced in.

THE TRIBESMEN AT REST.

SIMLA, Dec. 1.

Tirah news of November 30 reports all quiet at Camp Bagh. At Karappa two bhistis with mules were fired on; one was wounded, and the other with mules carried off. The body of the bhisti was found in a mulla near the camp. The mules were recovered.

The Kurram column got through the Khurmana defile on Monday without opposition.

Captain Grant, Central India Horse broke his leg by his horse falling. The column is in heliographic communication with General Lockhart's force, both joining on Tuesday. Few shots were fired by prowlers into a working party of the Peshawar Column, but no casualties resulted.

Malakhand is all quiet. The Guides Infantry marched to Kot with a convoy of supplies for the Utman Khel Column.

MOVEMENTS OF THE TROOPS.

FORT SHINWARI TO BE REPAIRED.

TRIBESMEN GROW WISE.

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 1.

A *Pioneer* telegram, dated Shinawari 30th November, says:—General Spragge and General Broadbent and their staffs arrived yesterday and went on to-day *en route* for Bara. The whole of the heavy baggage of the force in Maidan is being forwarded to Peshawar via Khushalgarh. A squadron and head-quarter of 3rd Bengal Cavalry left to-day for Kai, being relieved by two squadrons of the 18th Bengal Lancers from Maidan. Two squadrons 18th Bengal Lancers remain at Karappa two or three days longer.

Lieutenant Watson, Yorkshire Regiment who was wounded, is doing well. He left to-day for the base.

Lieutenant General Sir George Wolseley arrives at Hangu to-day, and comes on to Shinawari via Fort Lockhart and Gulistan to-morrow.

Shinawari Fort is being temporarily repaired so that the troops left here when the line of communications is withdrawn may be able to hold it effectively.

A Bagh telegram of 30th November says all is very quiet there. Forage was obtained in large quantities to-day without mloestation. All weakly animals are being sent back to the lines of communication. 3,000 fresh animals are coming up for the 1st and 2nd divisions. About 1,000 good animals has already arrived.

The Kambar, Malikidin Adam Kuki, and Khel Jirgahs are here, all anxious for peace. They wish to bring their women and cattle back to their homes. The Aka Khels were expected to sent Jirgahs but it is believed they have been dissuaded by Said Akbar If the Brigade goes through Waran en route for the Bara Valley great damage can be done them.

There is no news of Zakka Khels as yet and the Sipah Kamris will probably base their action on that of the Zakka Khels at Korapa.

Yesterday one bhisti was wounded and one bhistie and two mules carried off by the Mamuzais, who allege that though they had paid their fine their villages were burned by General Gaselee's Column.

THE DIVA TOI RECONNAISSANCE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BAGH, Nov. 24.

I have just returned from the reconnaissance to Diva Toi, junction of the Malikdin and Bara rivers. General Sir William Lockhart went with General Westmacott's Brigade to make this reconnaissance, and it has been the most difficult march the force has yet undertaken. The road was along the river bed the whole way, but the heights which had to be crowned on each side were very steep and intersected by deep ravines and gorges. No sooner was one hill stormed than an immense ravine separated the hill from the next height, and so it continued the whole way to Diva Toi. The Yorkshire Regiment were detailed to crown the heights on the right, while the Second Gurkhas held the heights on the left. The difficulties they experienced must have been enormous, but both regiments surmounted all obstacles, and crowned height after height with the greatest dash and pluck. But the advance has always been accomplished without heavy loss during this expedition; it is always the retirement after these reconnaissances that cost us so dearly. The Rear Guard has not yet returned to Bagh, but the features of the ground make a retirement a movement of the most difficult nature. I have spoken to many men who have been through several campaigns on the frontier, and they all unanimously agree that the country we have passed through between here and Diva Toi is the most difficult they have ever seen. The 3rd Gurkhas and 36th Sikhs are performing the difficult duties of Rear Guard, while the 2nd Gurkhas and Yorkshire Regiments are still holding the heights. I have heard the Battery in action several times, and it is still in position on a commanding hill near the camp. Diva Toi is about seven miles from Bagh, the Malikdin River bed being the road taken by the main body and baggage. Leaving Bagh, the nullah is about two hundred yards wide, the water flowing down in several narrow channels only, a few inches deep. It gradually narrows, and about two miles down the width from bank to bank is about fifty yards. Lower down the width decreases, and about half way the waters from the various channels meet and flow between two precipitous cliffs about twelve yards apart. Here in the "tangi" (as the natives call it) the road has to be taken over the hill sides, and very difficult the road was. The Bombay Pioneers and two companies (one Bombay, and one Madras) Sappers and Miners set to work, and made this part

PASSABLE FOR THE TRANSPORT ANIMALS,

but in the short time available could not make the excellent roads for which they have gained such a reputation during this expedition. The difficulties of the road seemed to increase instead of diminishing, and a short distance further on we came to a district called Karappa. "Karappa" in Pathan language means bad going, and these Afridis have certainly named the district correctly. The river bed was again descended into, and the streams had to be continually crossed and recrossed at fords. The bottom of the river was covered with huge boulders, and these considerably added to the discomfiture of animals and foot-passengers. Then to make things worse the enemy had concealed themselves among the woods on the hill sides and began firing down on the advanced guard and into the nullah. They brought a cross fire to bear down from each side, and it was some time before they could be dislodged from their shelters. The thick undergrowth screened them from view as they retired. Our advanced guard, which was composed of the 3rd Gurkhas, pushed on, and the Afridis, thinking they were going to take them in rear, went higher and higher up the hills and occasionally fired down into the nullah and made very accurate shooting. Eventually as the force approached near Diva Toi the advanced guard of the Gurkhas were sent up the height, the flanking parties being unable to get along any further, and the Bombay Pioneers, under Major Chase, V.C., took upthe duties of advanced guard. Company after company advanced under cover of the fire of the remainder of the battalion. The enemy replied to the heavy fusilade with a steady and well-aimed fire; their shots were undoubtedly mostly Lee-Metfords, with occasionally a round from a Martini-Henry rifle. Just before the guns opened fire, Lieutenant Lane, the Adjutant of the Pioneers, with a Pathan company, had worked their way up the heights above the proposed camping ground and were taking the enemy in flank. This company and the Battery coming into action, drove the enemy out of range.

THE SCOTTISH BORDERERS,

who were the leading battalion of the main body, came up with a rush and occupied the heights on the right of camp, and the whole of the Brigade, except the baggage and rear guard, arrived in came about four o'clock. Our casualties among the Brigade were about 20, of whom the Pioneers were the heaviest losers. The enemy were evidently taken by surprise at our sudden invasion, as in some of the houses their wood fires were still burning, and their flocks were being driven off in a great hurry, a few stray sheep being left in the valley. These were quickly captured, as you may imagine. Pickets were quickly thrown out and, contrary to all expectations, we were all agreebly surprised to find that the enemy did not fire into camp during the night. Though it was a quiet night it was hardly spent in the greatest of comfort, as we all

LAY DOWN IN OUR CLOTHES

we had been wearing all day. The troops had their great coats and most officers had brought their poshteem coats on their ponies. Luckily, there was plenty of firewood near at hand, and officers and men made themselves as comfortable as possible round fires. The mess, with whom I spent the night, had light, a fire inside a sungar they had made, and spent the night, packed like sardines, round this fire. We were nearly all wet to the knees with our constant wading accross the fords, and were very cold as to our lower extremities. Early the next morning the Bombay Pioneers and Sappers were sent back to improve the road as far as possible to allow the baggage to be passed on without delay. The baggage all arrived into camp before dusk. This morning the baggage, preceded by the Gurkha Scouts, left Diva Toi under the guard of the K. O. Scottish Borderers at daybreak. I met the Scouts when some way from Camp, they had crossed the fords in several places, and it was freezing so hard that their trowsers were

ACTUALLY FROZEN.

Another party I met just about day break, was a company of the 28th Pioneers, who were detailed for the very pleasant duty of clearing boulders out of a rather deep ford. Here were these poor fellows standing knee-deep in very cold water, clearing away heavy stones. Nearly the whole force had a bad time; the flanking parties on the heights had the greatest difficulty in getting up their food and clothing. The climbing was so steep that even the gallant little mules could not go up with their loads. Parties had to be sent down to carry up their own provisions, and a great number of these men spent the night without food and blankets. You can imagine how cold it was, as even up to eleven o'clock in the day time the ice in the river bed showed no signs of thawing. I am afraid I have already written at great length. I will continue a description of our return to-morrow. The country between here and Diva Toi is certainly worth a visit. But we all pushed through in such a hurry, and the continual splash of the enemy's bullets in the water prevented us from enjoying the beautiful wild scenery as much as we should have done had we been less occupied. I hear that the Rear Guard have all arrived in Camp with a total of only 15 casualties. I hope this rumour is correct.

CHARGE OF DEFAMATION AGAINST A NATIVE EDITOR.

ACCUSED SEVERELY PUNISHED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 1.

A Native editor and printer in Lahore have tasted severely of the penalty for defamation in the defamation case brought by the Private Secretary to H. H. the Nawab of Bhawalpore, against Nazim-ul-Hind, a Vernacular print in Lahore.

The editor was sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 1,000, or in default six months' further imprisonment, by the District Magistrate of Multan, on the 29th ultimo.

TOCHI NEWS.

SIMLA, Dec. 1.

The Madda Khel have paid five thousand rupees as a first instalment of their fine. The Peshawar Guard with seven men 13th Bengal Infantry on the Michni Road were attacked on the night of Monday by thirty Pathans, but the latter were driven off the Guard, losing one killed and one wounded.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

With to-day's *Gazette* this company distributes a circular setting forth the advantages of Life Assurance, and of Life Assurance in India in particular. The Empire of India Company is the association which was formed at the beginning of the year, and has already become so widely known that its business is shown to have exceeded twelve lakhs of rupees. Among the virtues claimed by the company are that it offers advantages which are unique and at the same time especially suitable to India,—that the rates of premia are based on the most recent data, and are hence most favourable to assurers. As the company is managed in India the expenses are very low, and the assurers are thereby benefited. The circular sets forth the fact that for a trifling sum per mensem a substantial amount of assurance can be secured payable either at a stated time or at death in the event of that misfortune happening prior to the expiry of the period insured for. As the circular points out, the company wish to impress upon the public that in selecting a Life Office, the intending Assurer should remember that the "size" of an Assurance Company's Accumulated Life Fund is in itself "no criterion whatever of the relative stability or even solvency" of the office, for the very sufficient reason that its liabilities "may" be on a proportionately larger scale.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

Under Rugby Union rules, matches were won on Saturday by Blackheath against London Scottish, Oxford University against Richmond, Cambridge University against Old Leysians, Newport against Llanelly, Penarth against Bath, and Swansea against Cardiff. Matches in the County Championship were won by Lancashire against Cheshire, Durham against Yorkshire, and Gloucestershire against Cornwall.—Under Association rules, matches in the first division of the League competition were won by Derby County against Stoke, Preston North End against Aston Villa, Bury against Wolverhampton Wanderers, Bolton Wanderers against Notts County, and Notts Forest against Liverpool. A match between West Bromwich Albion and Everton was drawn. An inter-League match between England and Ireland at Manchester was won by England. Club matches were won by the Corinthians against Blackburn Rovers, Millwall Athletic against Cambridge University, Oxford University against Old Foresters, and Sunderland against Belfast. A match between Sheffield United and the Corinthians was drawn. Under Association rules, a match in the first division of the League championship competition was played on Monday between Stoke and Preston North End and won by the latter. A club match between Woolwich Arsenal and Blackburn Rovers ended in a decisive victory for the Arsenal team. A match in the County Championship competition under Rugby Union rules took place on Wednesday at Birmingham, between Middlesex and the Midland Counties, and was won by the latter.

Cheshire failed to realise expectations at Stockport, and lost to Yorkshire by nineteen points. Their excellent form against Lancashire at Oldham gave hopes of better things. The only inference to be drawn from the game and from a comparison of the form of the play in the Oldham match is that the championship will this year go to Yorkshire. One of the features of the match was the good-form shown by Lockwood, who dropped a goal quite in his old style, and otherwise acquitted himself in a manner that suggested that he is by no means done with. The other county competitions were under the Rugby Union. Lancashire upset the anticipations of those who, on the strength of the trial game, predicted their defeat at Aigburth, and beat Cheshire by three tries to one, while Durham followed up their good form against Cumberland, and dashed the hopes of Yorkshire by the narrow margin of nine points to seven. Yorkshire, after their long series of triumphs, are thus knocked out of the county championship for the second year in succession.

By the appointment of a sub-committee to inquire into the whole question of the payment of players it is assumed that the Northern Union have at last taken the first step towards professionalism. It is only the first step, however, and it will probably be found that there will be considerable delay before professionalism is openly adopted. The sub-committee, it is understood, will not report for a couple of months, so that nothing is likely to be done for the present season. The Lancashire clubs are said to be almost unanimously in favour of the change, which is opposed at present by Runcorn and the Yorkshire clubs, who contend that players should be made to work. The result of the wholesale importation of players has been that committees have found difficulty in keeping the men out of mischief. With nothing on their hands, they pass their time too frequently in the undesirable precincts of the public-house, and regard mid-week training as altogether unnecessary. There are difficulties for the sub-committee to contend with, of course, but it should be possibte to overcome them with stringent transfer laws.

The sensation of the day in the Association world was the unexpected defeat of Aston Villa by Preston North End. This result is even more surprising than the defeat that the champions sustained some weeks ago at Blackburn, for previous to Saturday North End had only a single win in the tournament, and had seven days before been beaten by the Rovers at Deepdale by four goals to one. Notts County are not very high game this season, but it was not a bad performance on the part of Bolton Wanderers to come away from Nottingham with a couple of points to their credit. Singular to say, the result was the same as that of the first match between the teams at Burnden Park—one to nil. Another highly creditable performance was that of Notts Forest, who recovered from their defeat by Derby County and beat Liverpool at Anfield by two to one. Bury maintained the reputation they have of playing well at home, and secured two points at the expense of Wolverhampton Wanderers, whilst Derby County followed up their improved form and practically repeated the drubbing they last season administered to Stoke, winning by four to one, as against five to one last season. West Bromwich Albion and Everton played a draw of a couple of goals each, and in the table the clubs remain practically equal, the Midlanders having an advantage in the matter of goal average only.

The racing for the Cambridge Fours was continued on Nov. 4. In the first heat Caius, with the second station, met and beat Jesus. There was nothing in it to the Ditch. In fact Jesus, if anything, held a slight advantage, but lost it through wretched steering, and from that point it was only a question of how often they would run into the bank. Caius reached the Ditch in 1m. 31sec., the Red Grind in 4m. 35s., and the Railway Bridge in 8m. 13s. Just after this Jesus ran into an hight moored on the towpath side well out of their course. Getting clear, they went on, but steered very badly, and finally got clean accross the bows of the Caius boat just beyond the Pike and Eel, Caius winning as they liked. In the second heat Hall, with the first station, simply ran away from Emmanuel, and got to the Red Grind in 4m. 5s., before Emmanuel were straight round Grassy, and padding strong and long after Ditton, reached the bridge in 7m. 42s., and the finish in 10m. 32s., winning by at least 110 yards, for the nose of the Emmanuel boat had not got to the Pike and Eel Grind. The racing was concluded on Nov. 5 in absolutely calm weather, Trinity Hall and Caius being the competitors, and the latter having first station. On the word being given Hall started off very fast, and gained quite a length in the first minute, Caius rowing a slower stroke and seeming all abroad. Hall reached the Ditch in 1m. 25s. Round Grassy Caius held their own for a bit, but soon fell back, and at the Red Grind (Hall 4m. 25s.) the race was practically over. Hall cleared the Willows in 6m. 15s., and looked like making a new record, but were hampered by the wash of the Caius boat, which was barely one and a half lengths ahead. At the Railway Bridge (8m. 2s.) the race seemed all over, when Hall shot over to the towpath side by Charon's Ferry, and as the horse-grind was sticking out into the river, owing to the rush of men on to it, bow's oar was broken off short. However, they held such a commanding lead, and got clear so quickly, that they managed to win with three oars by 50 yards in 10m. 30 1-5s. An immense crowd of Hall men cheered and chaired the winners. Names of the crew:—B. C. Cox (bow), 11st.; A. S. Bell (steerer), 12st.; G. T. Bullard, 12st. 6lb.; C. M. Steele, 11st. 6lb.

It appears from the review of a selection of Matthew Arnold's poems in the "Oxford Magazine" that "The Tree" of "Thyrsis" is on or about the Oxford golf course, though it seems to be doubtful whether there was not some confusion on Arnold's part between two trees. I hope that the tree is either "off the line" or may be taken as a suitable hazard. The golfer is a confirmed vandal, and would cut down anything. The same magazine has some verses, "with apologies to Rudyard Kipping," which suggest that the nine hole course on Cowley Marsh would bear a little extension. Here is the first stanza:—

Ere you need to use your brassey—ere you think of holing out—
Ere the caddie proves unequal to the score,
From the tee you've just vacated comes an elongated shout,
It is Fore, O Little Golfer, it is Fore!
Or an irritating, slow, unmelodious bellow,
Which swells to an admonitory roar;
The effect is just the same—you're completely off your game—
It is Fore, O Little Golfer, it is Fore!

Though not quite of the quality of Caverley or "J. K. S.," these verses are refreshing better than the average in the golf periodicals.

Mr. Hilton managed to turn the tables on Mr. Ball on the second day of the St. Annes autumn meeting, and his score of 35 for the last nine holes must have been a remarkable performance. Mr. G. F. Smith, with a 79, beat everyone except Mr. Hilton, and on this day at least showed himself capable of holding his own in the front rank. Altogether the meeting was an extremely successful one, and the new green won golden opinions from everyody.

Mr. Hamilton C. Mott writes to the *Times* on the subject of the cricket tone in Australia:—"It is highly amusing to Australians in London to read the letter of Mr. Harry Furniss. I should be sorry to think that a team of great English cricketers would be so base as to practically sell their chances of success in their first game in Australia merely for the bubble popularity. Were this the case the diplomacy of the act would be very questionable, for, in addition to such tactics being the ruin of genuine sport, the distances of Australia are so great that the diplomacy of giving away a match in one colony would hardly carry favour in the cricketing circles of the far-off other colonies. It is much more probable that Mr. Stoddart arranged for his men to see the Melbourne Cup before the match was also commenced, as visiting teams do not undertake such long journeys upon the spur of the moment; and, consequently, he could not have known what the state of the game would be, or what side would be at the wickets, at the time the Adelaide express left for Melbourne. It would be charitable to think that the writer of the letter did not comprehend what such "diplomacy" should really be termed; and that he was in ignorance when stating that Australians consider the Melbourne Cup "the greatest event in the world" and that in witnessing a certain brief phase of their life (admittedly very much in evidence at the time of his visit) he drew the conclusion that they talked, sang, and drank Cup the whole year through."

The prevention of side slipping is a matter which has doubtless for a long time been troubling many cyclists. A good remedy is indeed a primary necessity in these days whem pneumatic tyres alone are used. It is important that the tyres of both back and front wheel should be inflated almost as "hard as bricks," for expert opinion is divided as to which wheel contributes the more to this annoyance and danger. Women riders usually suffer far less tendency to side slipping than the average man, chiefly because they ride in better form, bringing plenty of that ankle action into play which is the secret of evey pedalling, or, in other words, one of the veen best preventives of skidding. Many men handicap themselves by riding in boots; others wear tight-fitting gaiters.

All cyclists do not seem to be aware that the better side on which to pass a tramcar is the near or left-hand side. The general instinct, of course, is to pass on the usual side—the right hand. A little thought, however, shows that this is incorrect. If one passees a horse and trap on the inside, one runs the risk of being suddenly forced into the kerbstone by the drawing in of the vehicle. But in the case of a tramcar there is no possibility of this, and legally, I believe, that inside is the right side to take. It is well to be specially on the alert when going round corners.

THE AFRIDI CAMPAIGN.

VALOUR AND TACTICS OF THE ENEMY.

(Through the kindness of a native friend, we have been enabled to obtain copies of the letters of the Special Correspondent to the *Afridi Times and Orakzai Mirror*, and as these give the enemy's view of the campaign in progress, we do not hesitate to lay them before our readers.)

By the grace of God and his Holy Prophet I was enabled to be present when we drove the infidels out of the Khyber Pass as well as when we captured the forts built by the sons of burned fathers on the Samana Range. For the information of such as were unavoidably absent (*lit.* who were faint-hearted) I will record the whole matter.

As I was at evening prayers near my house at Bagh one day, my son Mian Gul came running to me, saying that the assembly of elders had decided to drive the British Government out of Peshawar and to capture Hindustan. That I might not appear backward I also joined the enterprise and at the same time wrote a letter to the Emperor of Rum, the Light of the Universe, informing him of these intentions, that he, for his part, might also be ready to drive such infidels as remain out of Europe.

When we arrived at Lundi Kotal, by the grace of God, the sahib in command was absent and no regular troops were in garrison save only our kinsmen of the Khyber Rifles. Happily, among these were some men with whom many of us had blood feuds, and my son Mian Gul, by the help of the prophet, shot Akbar Khan, whose father stole my mother fifty years ago, as well as Said Ahmed, who put a bullet through my pyjamas when last I was on my way to Peshawar. Having also lost a few men ourselves I proposed terms and, these being eagerly accepted, we captured the fort and allowed the garrison to escape. As my share of the loot I secured a chogah, made of rose-coloured flannel, richly embroidered, which probably belonged to some great princess among the English. We next took Ali Musjid with ease, and, though I urged the immediate capture of Peshawar, the majority were in favour of postponing this work, and returned home to reap their autumn crops.

Being an old man, and knowing well the British Government, I expected that immediate steps would be taken to attempt the recapture of Ali Musjid and Lundi Kotal, but the Defender of the Faithful so paralysed the counsels of their rulers that they have not been able yet to raise a hand against the Khyber. Shortly after my return home we again started off to help our neighbours the Orakzais to capture the Samana forts.

The building of these forts was in itself a mistake of the infidels for, though an eye-sore to the Orakzais, they do not in any way dominate their country nor to they strengthen the British Frontier, but rather weaken it. When it is added that they are so badly built that our young men pulled down the walls with their hands, it is evident that some enemy of the English had the contract for building. The Sikhs who defended these forts, though idolators and destined to burn in hell, are brave warriors, and we lost many men before we conquered them and captured the forts.

It now became evident that the British were collecting a large army and a sepoy who was on furlough told me that they had sent to England for Lockhart Sahib, one of their chief mullahs. We on our part sent word to the King of Heaven at Kabul, and proposed a jehad in accordance with the book he had written. But like many writers of books he was unable to follow his own advice. However, preparations for defence were discussed and enquiry was made of all the old subadars who had once served the British regarding the probable actions of the enemy's army. These old men declared that there would be three or four armies, each moving by a different route, and this news much distressed us, for a dispersion of our forces to guard all approaches would thus be necessary.

Thus it came to be considered likely that one army of the English would go by way of the Khyber into the Bazaar Valley, another army from Peshawar up the Bara river, while a third army advanced from the Samana, and a fourth from Kurram. But praise be to Allah who so obscured the vision of these infidels that they collected all their forces in one spot and advanced only by one road. The delay necessary for collecting these troops was of great service to us, for we were thereby enabled to gather in our crops safely, whereas we had fully counted on losing them all. I was at Kargarbir on the day when the English first attacked Dargai and, though I am old and cannot run very fast, I arrived in time to see them retiring to their camp, having lost heavily while we had only one or two killed and a few wounded. On the next day but one the English again attacked the Changru Kotal, and had it not been for the petticoat regiment (the same they say that fought so well at Kabul) it is doubtful whether the Kotal would have been taken at all. As it was, we killed many hundreds of the infidels while they, not knowing how to shoot well, did us little harm.

That night we held a council of the elders and mullahs, and it was decided, now that it was certain that the whole army of the enemy was before us, not to waste ammunition in fighting pitch battles, which are of no avail, but rather to work in small bodies and to cut off stragglers, employ ambuscades and make night-attacks, thus annoying the enemy as much as possible and ourselves suffering no loss. This great army of the English, therefore, encumbered as it was, took twenty days marching a distance which, in my old age, I can cover between sunrise and sunset, while we, like hornets in summer, annoyed them in every way. One of our mullahs likened the enemy to an elephant tormented by mosquitos, who can annoy and injure it but are themselves comparatively safe.

The English army has now sat for twenty more days at Maidan and Bagh, while we have removed all our goods and cattle into the Bazaar Valley, whence we can easily pass over into Jellalabad and Dakka if necessary. Should further events occur I will keep you informed.—*Englishman.*

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 12.

The general aspect of business is, at the present moment, largely coloured by the continuance and extension of the labour dispute in the engineering industries. These are not entirely stopped, even in the area of the dispute, since a considerable number of men are at work on terms refused by the trade organisations. Still, the enterruption is sufficiently great to affect perceptibly the volume of production of traffic, and of banking transactions. In particular districts, too, the loss of wages is producing widespread poverty and a falling-off of local trade, which are extended, by the mutual dependence of industrial and commercial interests, to spheres far beyond the immediate field of conflict. Independently of this special cause of depression, however, it cannot be doubted that the slackening tendency noticed in recent months still exists, and on the whole the position appears to be growing worse rather than better. In spite of the lessoned consumption of metal in the engineering trades, there is considerable activity in most of the iron and steel markets. The number of smelting furnaces at work is larger than it was a year ago, and makers of iron and steel in most of their forms are, as a rule, well supplied with orders. The explanation is to be found in the fact that the current requirements in other directions are unusually large. The erection of new buildings in which iron and steel girders and other materials are used, the large demand for steel rails and rolling stock, boiler and shipbuilding plates, and numerous miscellaneous accessories of various trades supply the basis of extensive transactions, sufficient, or nearly sufficient, to counteract the loss of business from the engineering works. It must be noticed, however, as a minor item, not without inportance, that the cycle industry is becoming slack, and that the demand for crucible steel used in this branch has become very slow. In the Manchester market for cotton goods and yarns greater activity has been shown during the past month. The improvement has not, however, extended far beyond the India and Levant departments. Manufacturers who have had the opportunity of selling freely have met the demand with much readiness, having been encouraged to accept prices for forward delivery which they would probably have rejected but for the prospect of an abundant American cotton crop, and the confident expectation of being able to "cover" at lower rates than those current at the time. This course has been justified by events. The demand for goods for China, South and Central America, Japan, and several minor outlets remains poor, or at best quite moderate. Stocks of certain kinds of goods are still large, and it sometimes happens that the same manufaturer holds orders for part of his production for several weeks forward, whilst holding abundant accumulations of other descriptions. The woollen and worsted industries remain, as a whole, in a discouraging state. At Bradford some machinery, both spinning and weaving, is stopped, and the prospect is not at present very hopeful.

In his annual statement, just issued, Mr. Broomhall, the corn trade statistician, records that the total production of the wheat crops in Europe this autumn, reckoning the British crops at practically the same quantity as the last, is 140,000,000 quarters, compared with 185,000,000 in the previous year, which was the average crop. Compared with the so-called famine year of 1891, the deficiency amounts to 10,000,000 quarters. North and South America he reckons as having produced 93,000,000 quarters, of which the United States raised 74,000,000, compared with 59,000,000 last year. The total production of the Americas in 1891 was 101,000,000. Asia, Africa, and Australasia are reckoned as having produced somewhat in excess of the preceding year, but fully 11,000,000 less than in 1891. The world's total production is given at 278,000,000 quarters, compared with 298,000,000 in 1896, 309,000,000 in 1895, 320,000,000 in 1894, 314,000,000 in 1893, 305,000,000 in 1892, and 308,000,000 in 1891. As the production of the two preceding years fell short of the annual requirements by several million quarters, as evidenced by the inroads made upon reserves, visiable and estimated throughout the world, it is probable that trade will later on in the season find itself in a very narrow pass for supplies. The reserves visible in Europe, America, and Canada this year amount to 10,000,000 quarters, compared with 15,000,000 in 1896, 20,000,000 in 1895, 22,000,000 in 1894, 22,000,000 in 1893, 15,000,000 in 1892, and 15,000,000 in 1891. The aggregate of production and reserves this year falls 25,000,000 quarters short of that of Russia last season, and 35,000,000 short of that of the Russian ukase year of 1891. The estimate of the annual requirement for the current season is 316,000,000 quarters, or 28,000,000 in excess of the total production and reserves in existance at the beginning of the present season. Mr. Broomhall's conclusion is that nothing but a plenteous yield of wheat in Argentina can prevent an absolute dearth of breadstuffs in Europe later in the season, and that even if bountiful crops be vouchsafed in the southern hemisphere next month the severest economy will have to be practised in the use of wheat until next summer to prevent the almost complete exhaustion of the supplies before the 1898 harvest can be utilised.

Messrs. Hubbard Brothers and Co., of New York, in their circular dated November 1, describe the position of the American cotton market as follows:—"Rumours of another increase in the crop estimate of Mr. Neill, together with the larger movement of the crop, caused a decline to the lowest quotations of the year, though checked by the appearance of investment buying on the basis of 6 cents for May. We may now expect a demand from spinners in excess of their daily consumption, as they will be disposed to accumulate a portion of their reserve supplies and average their purchases down. Such action on their part is in the nature of an insurance against an advance, rather than upon a belief that the market has reached its lowest level. They feel certain that, as the American planter has thrown away his opportunity to secure a profitable price for his crop by over-production, he will continue in the same course next season, as it will be impossible to secure any united action to reduce the yield by reducing the acreage. Their argument is reinforced by the belief that the failure of last season was due to abnormal weather conditions, not likely to be repeated in many years, and therefore we may expect in the future average crops of 10,000,000 bales and very low prices. Acting upon the theory that the planters will always raise enough cotton for their requirements, they are trying to throw the burden of the visible supply upon the merchant in the same manner that the retail merchant now insists upon the wholesale merchant, and the latter upon the manufacturer, carrying the stock of goods which must somewhere be in hand to supply unexpected demands, as the producer of cotton cannot carry his, but must sell the largest portion in the first four months of the cotton season. The surplus stocks must be held by merchants or speculators who are willing to invest in cotton upon the probability of a lessened yield next season, through the unremunerative prices obtained for this crop, experience having taught them that no consideration except the one which applies directly to the planter's pocket will reduce the acreage. The decline from the August prices is due entirely to the belief in a large crop, and this effort on the part of the spinner to buy as little as possible to run his machinery, the surplus being greater than a naturally restricted speculation could absorb, has broken prices to the present basis and utterly discouraged the trade, which does not now see where sufficient support to the market is to come from. Such a condition of thought is not unusual either at the end of an advance or decline, although it takes a longer time to change a market overloaded with supplies than a market overloaded with speculative holdings. After a decline of about 20 per cent from the prices current at the beginning of the season, the trade remains very 'bearish,' looking for a still further decline under this process of shirking the visible supply from one to another, but it is evident that the most conservative merchants are disposed to buy slowly, believing that the price justifies investment with the idea of remaining 'long' of cotton, on the theory that the decline has nearly discounted the crop."

The British Chamber of Commerce in Paris has published a statement of the replies sent to that body to the list of questions which has also been forwarded to various Chambers in this country by the Departmental Commercial Intelligence Committee now sitting in London. On the subject of the consular and colonial reports issued annually by the Foreign and Colonial Offices the statement says that at present these reports run too much in one groove, that they do not give sufficiently precise details, that the information they supply is belated, and that whilst the annual reports should not be discontinued, intervening quarterly ones should be supplied and published. The proposed appointment of special agents to be sent on commercial missions to various countries, in connection now with one industry and again with another, is supported. The establishment of a Commercial Inquiry office is also commended, not as part of a Government department, but to be under the management of the London Chamber of Commerce, so far as the central one is concerned. To the inquiry Office a museum of samples should be attached. The suggestion that consuls or commercial intelligence agents should supply information by telegraph is not approved of. With reference to the appointment of special agents in the colonies the statement says :— "The extension of the commercial attaches system, as it exists at present, to the colonies would not in our opinion be of much value. The representatives of the Metropolis whom it is intended to send to the colonies should be as numerous as possible and as much as possible scattered through the districts, very much as consuls are abroad. They should be commercial intelligence agents and nothing else. The conditions of colonial life, varying so greatly in different parts of the same colony, and the scattering of a generally sparse population over wide areas render it imperative that those commercial agents, if they are to give reliable information and be of practical use, should be proportionally as numerous as the consuls. We do not advocate the creation of the system in a day; let it be a matter of progressive growth, but let there be some progress in the growth. These officials might be attached to the most convenient of the existing offices, Chambers of Commerce where they exist, Custom-house or port authorities; in India, to the Residencies where any of the offices named are not available. Men knowing the locality and its wants should as much as possible be appointed. They should not engage in trade or profession and should be paid a salary which would make them comparatively as independent as the consuls are abroad. The local colonial Chambers of Commerce, or other local authorities when these are not available, should be asked to suggest proper men. Those colonial commercial intelligence agents should publish quarterly and annual reports giving for the colonies the information required of consuls for foreign countries. As an alternative system, probably less costly, we would suggest that existing Chambers of Commerce should be asked to supply the necessary information and reports. In our opinion they would be able and willing to do this, did they receive an adequate subsidy. In localities where Chambers of Commerce do not exist at present, encouragement given in the direction indicated would probably lead to their prompt establishment."

The three cycle companies' reports just issued indicate that the position of the industry is about the same as it was. The trading profit of the Humber Company has been larger than in the previous year, notwithstanding the fire at the works, but the directors have adopted the suggestive policy of placing a larger sum to reserve, and the shareholders receive only 10 per cent. for the year, as compared with 12½ per cent. for 1895-96. The sum placed to the general reserve from the available balance is £15,000 as compared with only £8,000 a year ago, the directors apparently realising with wisdom that the boom cannot last for ever. The trading profit of the Singer Company, on the other hand, has been rather less, amounting to £76,000 against £79,000 in the previous year. The 10 per cent. dividend is maintained, however, and a balance of no less than £29,281 is carried forward. The profits of the Riley Cycle Company amount to £10,832. A dividend of 10 per cent. is declared, debentures to the extent of £2,000 are to be redeemed, and £1,869 is to be carried forward.

In the course of an address on the prospects of British trade with China delivered before the London Chamber of Commerce, Mr. George Jamieson, C.M.G. British Consul at Shanghai said there was, perhaps, no country in the world which presented such iteresting subjects of study as China. China was about the only part of the world where the engineer had not set foot, and yet there was no part of the world where his services were more needed or would be better rewarded. We had so far had a good share in supplying material for the Government railways now in course of construction in the north. The time was coming when, Mr. Jamieson believed, the Chinese would be prepared to give satisfactory terms in regard to such works. They were learning their lesson slowly; but necessity was a hard schoolmaster, and was close on their heels. The need for more money would become more and more imperious every year, and it could hardly be but that this necessity would sooner or later overcome their ancient dread of innovation, and force them to utilise the natural resources of the country. With regard to the great differences in the relative rates of increase in our trade with India and China, the explanation was not far to seek. It could not be anything in the fall in silver or extrinsic causes of that kind, for these were common to both up to 1893. It was to be found in the internal condition of the two conntries. The slow growth of trade in China might be unquestionably set down to the apathy, indifference, and, in certain cases, active opposition of the Chinese Government. They would neither improve matters themselves, nor let others do it for them. To ask by what means our trade with China might be extended was really to ask by what means the material wealth of the country genrally could be best promoted, and the answer to that was that the same means which had been found efficacious in other countries might be expected to work like results in China. Whatever benefits railways, freedom of inland traffic, the working of mines, and so forth had conferred on India, for example, the same benefits, it might be assumed, would accrue to China, whenever her Government became enlightened enough to encourage or tolerate such innovations. But while waiting for the enlightenment of the Chinese Government, there were certain things that merchants and manufacturers could do for themselves. His friend and colleague, Mr. Byron Brenan, had offered various suggestions whereby British trade might be considerably developed, and these he very heartily commended to the consideration of the Chambers of Commerce. They were that home manufacturers should combine to initiate a search into China's needs and resources. Whatever, therefore, was to be discovered must be done by ourselves, and as the gain would mainly accrue to the home manufacturers, they were the proper people to undertake the cost. But our principal hope for the development of trade lay in what the Chinese Government would do, or would be compelled to do, in the direction of reform. While merchants could do something for themselves, we must, for the most part, wait for a further opportunity to force open tht door. Our whole dealings with China had been a series of such forcings; but our mistake had been that, when we had had got the door open so far, we relaxed the pressure, and allowed the Chinese immediately to shut it again, or at least to let in as little as possible.—(Hear, here.) In these conditions, the only way of doing much for the development of trade was to wait for a fitting opportunity, and then press our claims. Fortunately, it seemed likely that we might not have long to wait.

Don't Look Old.—With advancing years greyness increases. Stop this with Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer, which darkens to the former colour and preserves the appearance.—Lockyer's The English Hair Restorer.

LADIES' TOILET PETS of the DAY! BEAUTY CHARM for the complexion, BLANC DE CAMILLIA for the face, FLORAL HAIR DOUCHE for the Hair, ODONTINE and DENTODONT for the Teeth and Gums and PUKKA RUSMA for removing superfluous Hair. At MADON, SONS & Co.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper and Lower Colaba...	0	0	6
B Umarkhadi and Dongri......	2	1	17
C Market Bhuleshwar and Khumbharwada	5	1	22
D Khetwadi and Chowpati ...	0	0	4
E 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura and 1st Nagpada......	3	2	22
F Sewri	1	0	3
G Mahim and Worlee..........	0	0	4
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown...	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	6	13
Total...	11	10	91
Total plague deaths to date ...	13,567	11,348	
Same date last year...	19	11	129
Total mortality same date 1895...	...	...	71

CHOLERA.

Attacks 0
Deaths.. 0

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, the number of persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and land was as follows:—Arrivals by sea 2,233 and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 3,878, making a total of 6,111 persons. Departures by sea 1,421, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 3,823, making a total of 5244 persons.

MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORT.

From the above reports it appears that on Tuesday 753 rooms, 12 chawls, and 3 bungalows were visited by the District Medical Officers and the Justices of the Peace in Fort and Colaba Ward, and two cases of plague were detected at Thomas Street and Victoria Bunder and removed to the Grant Road Hospital. Four deaths from plague were recorded in the Market Section and two at Kumbarwada. The report of the Mandvie Ward was not available.

EPIDEMIC AT CUTCH MANDVIE.

From a telegram received by the Plague Committee, yesterday, from Cutch Mandvie, it appears that on the 29th ultimo there were four fresh admissions there. Two deaths were recorded in the hospitals and four outside the town. The number of patients remaining under treatment was 63.

QUARANTINE CAMPS.

The number of persons detained under observation in the different Quarantine Camps was as follows, yesterday :—Wari Bunder 1,561; Narelwady 866; and Modikhana 449.

AVOIDING MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

Cowasji Cursetji Billia, a passenger by the Poona train yesterday morning was brought up before Mr. Webb, at the Esplanade Police Court, and charged with disorderly behaviour at the Victoria Terminus Railway Station. The accused on getting down at the station was told to submit himself to medical examination, but he refused to wait, and when the police interposed he did not heed them. The magistrate fined him Rs. 15.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE BUDGET.

The Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra presided at the weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation, held yesterday afternoon, when there were also present: Messrs T. W. Cuffe, H. G. Gell, K. N. Kabraji, K. M. Shroff, Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Prof. O. V. Muller, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, Dr. N. N. Katrak, and Dr. A. G. Viegas.

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1898-99.

After disposing of the several items of formal work on the Agenda, the Committee proceeded to further consider the Budget Estimates for 1898-99.

The expenditure for the Public Health Department was passed at Rs. 21,17,234, which included Rs. 3,70,599 for extra cost of the Health Department reorganization scheme, and Rs. 30,698 for extra cost of the Registration Department under the reorganization scheme.

The following items of expenditure were also passed :—Municipal Debts at Rs. 23,23,030; pensions, gratuities, and compassionate allowances, Rs. 50,000; police charges, Rs. 5,00,000; education (including contributions towards Veterinary College, etc.), at Rs. 1,12,534; hospitals, etc. Rs. 57,000; auditors' allowance, Rs. 10,000; election expenses, Rs. 1,000; Municipal Buildings Fire Insurance Fund, Rs. 3,000.

THE SPECIAL DRAINAGE ENGINEER'S SALARY.

The Commissioner had proposed an increase of Rs. 150 per mensem to be allowed to the Drainage Engineer on special duty on account of the importance and value of the works to be carried out, the estimated cost of four chief works being over Rs. 25½ lakhs.

Dr. Viegas opposed the proposed increase, and said that the present state of their finances did not permit such an increase being granted. He accordingly moved that the amount of expenditure for establishment to be employed on different loan works be passed at Rs. 1,44,814. The officer was allowed an increase in his salary only last year, and he should wait for some time to get another increase.

The amount was passed at Rs. 1,44,814 instead of 1,46,614, as originally proposed in the Budget.

The Committee finished the consideration of the Budget, and discussed some financial questions in camera.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

The "Lord Reay Gold Medal" of the above Institute for 1897 has been gained by Mr. Peroshaw N. Mehta, student of the textile manufacture branch. The conditions under which the Lord Reay Gold Medal is awarded, are that the student should have been regular in attendance during the three Sessions, should have completed the three years' course, and gained the highest aggregate number of marks in the 3rd Session examinations in any prescribed course of technology, with the complementary science subjects, calculated for science subjects in proportion to the class work. It should be borne in mind that the 3rd Session Science examinations, and all the Practical examinations, are conducted by External examiners, the best experts available in Bombay in their respective subjects and departments. The following four candidates headed the list of competitors, and are placed in order of merit :—Mr. Peroshaw N. Mehta, Mr. Solomon S. Safadarally, Mr. Shamrao. B. Powar, and Mr. Vithal N. Kalevar. Since the 1st final examinations were held in 1891, there have been nine Lord Reay Gold Medals awarded to the most successful students of the institute. In the year 1895, there were two gold medals awarded as a special case, owing to two students having gained the same highest aggregate number of marks.

MILITARY NEWS.

Lieutenant R.E.D. Goldingham, R.E., is posted to Bombay.

Lieutenant Thomas officiates as Wing Officer Bhopal Battalion.

Lieutenant Molloy officiates as Squadron Officer, 4th Bombay Cavalry.

Major H. E. Goodwyn officiates as commandant, Madras Sappers and Miners.

Lieutenant F. T. Duhan is transferred from the 19th to the 24th Punjab Infantry.

2nd-Lieutenant F. W. Iles is appointed Officiating Wing Officer, 10th Bengal Infantry.

The 2nd Battalion, Middlesex Regiment, leaves Bombay in the Dilwara on January 13th.

Captain R. G. Brooke, 7th Hussars, is appointed A. D. C. to General Gatacre, Commanding, 3rd Brigade, Aldershot.

The following revised dates of movements are published :—1st Battalion, Royal Irish Fusiliers, leave Rangoon, 22nd December; 1st Battalion Leicestershires arrive at Bombay, 31st January; 5th Lancers, leave Bombay for Durban, 8th February; 9th Lancers, arrive Bombay from Durban, 30th March.

The following officers have passed the examination in Army Signalling :—Captain H. G. Stainforth, 4th Bengal Cavalry; Lieutenant E. J. Woodley, York and Lancaster Regiment; Lieutenant H. T. Hart, Royal Artillery; Lieutenant C. K. Anderson, 18th Bengal Infantry; Lieutenant T. F. Murray, Highland Light, Infantry; Lieutenant J. D. Macpherson, Essex Regiment; Lieutenant A. H. Radice, Gloucestershire Regiment; 2nd Lieutenant D. M. Oliver, Norfolk Regiment; 2nd Lieutenant J. B. R. Russell, 16th Lancers; 2nd-Lieutenant A. T. C. Rundle, Shropshire Regiment; and 2nd-Lieutenant J. C. L. Bott, 20th Hussars.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Lieutenant-General Sir Power Palmer, Commanding the Line of Communications, Tirah Expeditionary Force, will visit Shinawari, Doaba, Thal, Sadda, Kurram and Parachinar in the course of his tour this week.

The Hon'ble Sir Patrick Playfair, K. T., C. I. E., has been appointed a Member of the Central Committee, and a Trustee of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund in place of Mr. C. H. Moore who is not returning to India.

Colonel J. W. Ottley, R. E. will join Sir William Lockhart's headquarter Staff in succession to General Broadbent, commanding the Royal Engineers with the Tirah Field Force, who, has already stated, has been invalided back to India.

The Bengal Government has sanctioned the expenditure of Rs. 22,700 for completing the fittings of the Economic Court of the Indian Museum.

A native correspondent telegraphs from Muttra, November 29th :—"An informal meeting of raises traders and others was held here this afternoon under the auspices of Mr. Whish the Collector who in a short speech drew the attention of the audience to the help the local authorities had received in the administration of justice by timely and correct information regarding grievances connected with corruption and otherwise. The meeting was a great success and a proper step towards bridging over the social gulf between the rulers and the ruled."

The *Pioneer* hears that Sir David Barbour has been recently in conference with the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the subject of the chronic disorder in the Indian currency, and that our late Financial Member has addressed a letter to the Secretary in the Financial Department, Mr. Finlay, in which he takes a gloomy view of the situation. It is not, however added that Sir David has any cure to propound, So that in this respect he appears to be very much on all fours with his neighbours.

An application for alimony *pendent lite* was made by Mr. Gregory in Calcutta on Monday on behalf of the respondent in the divorce suit Jagendranath Banerji vs Elizabeth Banerji. The petitioner is a medical practitioner at Chandernagore. Mr. Justice Sale asked Mr. Gregory if this Court had jurisdiction, Mr. Gregory said it was true the petitioner resided in Chandernagore, but the question of jurisdiction would not affect an order of alimony *pendent lite*. His Lordship referred the matter to the Registrar to enquire into the circumstances of the petitioner.

The position in the Cuddapah district has become critical owing to the absence of rain. Crops are either partial or a total failure already, and owing to inability to pay their arrears of kists due, the people are being sold up in some places. To add to their troubles it is stated that the village magistrates and other village officials have been extorting money from the poor and needy in connection with charitable grants, and several criminal charges have been made.

The cruiser *Melpomene*, which arrived in Calcutta on Monday, brings news of Admiral Drummond's movements in the flagship *Eclipse*. It is said that neither Calcutta nor Rangoon will be visited this season. The Admiral remains at Colombo to meet the King of Siam, and may escort the royal yacht some portion of the way to Bangkok. The Austro-Hungarian cruiser *Panther* is expected to arrive at Calcutta towards the end of the year and to remain about a fortnight.

Surgeon-Major Bannerman who was recently deputed by the Madras Government to study the plague at Bombay has submitted his report upon which the local Government has now passed orders. Dr. Bannerman strongly recommends inoculation by Dr. Haffkine's treatment of those who are removed to hospitals, and suggests that as the prophylactic appears to begin to exert its protective influence after twelve hours, it should be possible to modify the working of the segregation system. If the inhabitants of an infected house were at once inoculated and removed for 24 hours to a segregation camp, they might then be allowed to return, the house meantime having been disinfected. Thus a great saving may be effected in the case of a large epidemic, as only one-tenth of the accomodation will be required at the segregation camp. He therefore suggests immediate action for procuring the required prophylactic. The Government order states that a supply of Professor Haffkine's prophylactic sufficient to inoculate 500 persons has been received and the Bombay Government will be requested to ascertain whether Professor Haffkine can send more if necessary. Regarding the reduction of the segregation period in connection with inoculation, the Governor in Council is averse from modifying the period without expert advice. The Surgeon-General and Sanitary Commissioners will therefore be requested to favour the Government with their opinion and the Bombay Government will also be addressed in view of learning the opinion of the medical officers of that Government who have had opportunities of studying the subject. Surgeon-Major Bannerman is meanme directed to remain in Bombay and will be recalled by telegram should the necessity arise.

On the 26th November one Koylas Chandra Mukerji stood for trial before the Senior Deputy Magistrate of Hooghly on a charge of passing forged notes as genuine. It appears that at the Patna Railway Station eight currency notes of Rs. 10 each were made over by one Monu Tura to the goods clerk of the station in payment of freight. These were found by the railway authorities in Calcutta, where they had been sent from the Patna Station to be forged. On being questioned, Monu Tura said that he had received them as well as 31 similar notes from Koylas Chandra Mukerji of the District of Hooghly. There is an attempt on the part of the police to connect this man with the sender of the registered covers, which it is alleged contained the notes sent to Monu Tura. The police sent up Koylas Chundra, who, according to the police, has been traced to be the sender; and Monu Tura was let off for want of evidence. The case was originally sent up before the City Magistrate of Patna, but that Court, having no jurisdiction, transferred it to the District Magistrate of Hooghly. The Government Pleader conducted the prosecution on the 26th and examined two witnesses, one of whom was the examineer of the genuineness of the notes from the Currency Office in Calcutta (examined as an expert), and on the 27th four witnesses were examined. The cross-examination of the witnesses for the prosecution was conducted by Mr. H. N. De, counsel for the defence. The case stands over until the 9th December for the witnesses from Patna to be examined, the accused being enlarged on bail.

His Highness the Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad sends a subscription of Rs. 200 to the fund for the widows and orphans of the men who fell on the Changru Kotal. "This is a small but sincere token," writes His Highness, "of my admiration of the brave gallantry displayed by the Gordon Highlanders and the Gurkhas in the action of the 20th of October, 1897, and of my sympathy with the widows and children of the brave men of both regiments who fell in that action." These simple words writes the *Englishman* have a high political value, they will sink into the hearts of men of all classes and races, and strengthen the bond of sympathy between Europeans and Natives, reminding us as they do of the common personal interests which centre in the splendid deeds of the Indian Army We feel sure that the Nawab Bahadur is expressing the sentiments of the Princes of India as a body, who have lately evinced their keen appreciation of events on the frontier, and given a practical earnest of their desire to prove their loyalty and devotion to the Government. In the course of his Guildhall speech, as reported in our mail telegram, Lord Salisbury read a message from the Queen in which Her Majesty makes special and cordial reference to the devoted services of the Native Princes.

A case in which the younger brother of the zemindar of Vallur Zemindary, situated in Kistna and Godavery districts, has been suing in the Madras Civil Courts for partition of the zemindary, has just taken a somewhat sensational turn by the arrest at Madras of the zemindar himself on a criminal charge under Sections 380, 403 and 416 of the Indian Penal Code. The particulars of the case are as follows :—For a number of years the zemindary was in possession of the elder of the two brothers. Last year the younger brother sued in the Kistna District Court for the partition and recovery of his moiety of the zemindary with its appurtenances, and obtained a decree. The elder brother preferred an appeal to the High Court, which has recently been admitted and is pending In the plaint in the suit in the Kistna Court the younger brother laid claim to a cash balance of about six lakhs of rupees as being the property available *inter alia* for partition. On Friday the Deputy Commissioner of Police searched the zemindar's residence at Madras upon the complaint of the younger brother who charged the zemindar and his dewan with removing cash and jewels valued at some lakhs of rupees from the fort at Vallur to Madras with a view to secreting them. During the search lasting from 11 a. m. to 7-30 p. m. currency notes and cash amounting to nearly Rs.60,000 were found. The zeminder was thereupon arrested bail being refused. The search of his residence was resumed the following day and an inventory of the jewels taken, and after an enquiry by the Deputy Commissioner of Police the zemindar was admitted to bail on his own recognizance for Rs. 50,000 and a surety of the Chelapatti zamindar for Rs. 20,000. It was contended on behalf of the zemindar that the case was entirely of a civil nature and did not admit of a criminal inquiry, the object matter of the alleged offence being the subject matter in the Kistna Court and in the Appeal Court. Meanwhile the Kistna Court has appointed a receiver of the zemindary.

Mr. Edwin Beven, a respected member of the legal profession in Kandy, has got into serious trouble. The Judges of the Supreme Court of Ceylon have suspended him from his office as a Proctor for three months for having followed what appears to be the common, though most reprehensible practice of leaving signed letters of demand in blank in the hands of their standing clients.

The score (636) made by Stoddart's team, in its first innings, when playing against 13 of Queensland, is the third largest score made in Australia. The record score for the world is 922, made by Carlton in its match against Melbourne University; the next highest single innings score is 920, made in 1882 by the Orleans Club in its match against Rickling Green, in England, and the third is 642 made by Melbourne playing against the local University.

A numerously signed petition from the leading merchants and Mirasidars of Dharapuram and the surrounding villages was recently submitted direct to the Board of Directors of the Madras Railway, giving full statistics of the trade of the route proposed to be taken by the Podanur-Dindigul Railway, and urging its immediate construction. The Board has referred the petition to its Agent and Manager for report, with a request to ascertain whether the memorialists are prepared to advance in support of the project a sum of money not under a lakh of rupees, at a fair interest, to assist the capital required for the construction of the proposed railway. It is said that the signatories to the petition are likely to advance the sum required, as they are all wealthy people dealing largely in the raw produce of the country that will be traversed by this railway.

The Turkey and Greece peace negotiations have made no progress since October 26th. The Sultan peremptorily refuses to permit lights in the Hellespont or in the Gulf of Salonica until the peace treaty is signed. Two Mahomedans have been convicted by the International Court at Canea of murdering three Christians at Tsikalaria and sentenced to penal servitude for life. They were immediately embarked on board a French battleship to be conveyed to prison. M. Sphakianaki, President of the Cretan Assembly, has stated the views and demands of the Assembly, especially insisting on the complete withdrawal of Turkish troops, and the selection of a Governor-General who should not be a Turkish subject or ever have been in the Sultan's service. It is stated that in spite of the Sultan's opposition, autonomy for Crete is a settled thing. The immediate reorganisation of the island is imperatively necessary, and to effect this a loan of at least £250,000 will be needed. Rumours about differences having arisen between the Powers as to Colonel Schaffer's appointment to the Governor-Generalship of Crete are wholly without foundation. The Powers have unanimously approved his candidature.

Recently a lady in Notting Hill received a circular from a person who styled herself a "graphologist," offering, for the small fee of one shilling, to judge the character of a servant, before she was engaged, on a scrap of Abigail's handwriting being sent for examination, so as to avoid disagreeable experiences in regard to having dealings with a domestic possessed of objectionable proclivities. Curious to test the capabilities of the alleged "graphologist," says the *Daily Telegrah*, the lady got her daughter to write the letter of inquiry, and she herself penned a line or two, as if a housemaid had made an application for a situation. A reply came almost by return of post. The "graphologist" emphatically warned the mistress against having anything to do with the fancied applicant. She was "prone to dishonesty," "plausible, though deceitful," and "a person with an inordinate love of admiration and weak-minded, who could be talked over by any well-dressed scoundrel who designed to commit burglary in a house where she was employed." The lady will not admit that she, personally, is afflicted with any of the faults mentioned, and now fancies that reading character from handwriting is untrustworthy. It is safe to prophesy that the "graphologist" will never receive another shilling from that quarter.

Many good stories are being told about the incorruptibility of Sir Henry Burdett, whose resignation of the secretaryship of the Loan and Share Department of the Stock Exchange has just been announced. Sir Henry's business, it should be explained, has been, among other things, to see that no company gets a quotation on the Exchange unless, on the face of things, everything is fair and squre. A gentleman intimately acquainted with Sir H. Burdett, interviewed by the *Financial News* admitted that Sir Henry had had to fight against all sorts of unwholesome influences. "But," he added, "he has done so with absolute success. I don't think the story of his having found his balance at the bank £10,090 better than he expected on the occasion, and having immediately sent for the person who paid in the money and given it him back, and told him to clear out in rather unceremonious language, has any foundation in fact. But it is correct that once a diamond was brought to him, of several carats weight and of the purest water, and instantly refused, and that all sorts of insiduous attempts have been made to secure his influence—always unsuccessfully." One such insidious attempt is thus described by the *Daily News* :—"It was some years ago that a certain company was being floated abroad, and its promoters were very anxious to get a quotation on the London Stock Exchange; but they were apparently troubled by an uneasy suspicion that they had not complied with the requirements of their own law, and of course the committee could not be expected to give their imprimature to a scheme that was not strictly legal. But it was so promising a thing that even the prospectuses of it were being eagerly bought. It was not everybody who could get them, and the shares were at a considerable premium even before they were allotted. A gentleman called upon the secretary of the Share Department with a large bundle of the prospectuses which he begged that he would accept for himself and his friends. No doubt the sheets were privately marked, and all the shares applied for would have been duly allotted. Knowing that that allotment would be a certainty, it would, of course, have been easy to have netted a very respectable fortune on the one transaction. The meaning of the courtesy was perfectly plain. It was an attempt to smugle through by a big bribe a questionable undertaking. The gentleman who brought the prospectuses had them torn up in his face, and he was told that there was a sewer grating just outside the Stock Exchange and he was recommended to go and drop himself down."

PROFESSOR HAFFKINE'S PROPHYLACTIC LYMPH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Now that the joint report on the epidemic of plague in Lower Damaun and on the effect of preventive inoculation there by Professor Haffkine and Surgeon-Major Lyons of the Bubonic Plague Research Committee of Bombay is out showing wonderful results were obtained in one of the most virulent outbreaks that have been observed in India in the last epidemic during nearly three months, a question arises in the cause of humanity why the British Government or some philanthropists do not introduce widely the use of the prophylactic treatment to check the progress of the plague in several places where it has appeared and is making a havoc. From the report of the Committee appointed by British Government, no doubt exists of the immunity acquired by the inoculated, and as one who took an active part in introducing inoculations, carrying them out, keeping a watch over the result of the operation, and collecting details in this connection and supplying them afterwards to Professors Haffkine, Koch, and Gaffky on their visit here, I may mention certain faits other than those already known which will tend to enhance the value of what is considered here the life-preserving serum.

It is well known that on the outbreak of plague Mr. Sorabji Maneckji Damaunwala applied for and obtained the services of Dr. Kalapesi from Professor Haffkine to carry on inoculations, and but for certain unforeseen and regrettable circumstances which compelled the sudden stopping of the inoculations, to the fatal disappointment of hundreds, the number of the first batch of inoculated which reached 846 would most certainly have exceeded 2,000. It is true that within a month the second series of inoculations commenced, but during the interval hundreds who were eager to be inoculated to obtain safety from the epidemic and had actually registered their names, were attacked with plague and succumbed to it. Out of those who survived, some who obtained the chance of being inoculated were injected with weaker lymph prepared in a hurry, owing to the great pressure of work at the laboratory, while many hundreds had to endure a second disappointment in consequence of the sudden recall of Dr. Kalapesi owing either to want of lymph or some misunderstanding. The mortality among the second batch of inoculated was slightly greater than that in the first owing to the weakness of the lymph. The same remarks apply to the third batch of inoculated. On enquiry into the few deaths among the inoculated it was ascertained that most of them died for want of proper treatment after attack, some of them partook of large doses of country liquor and succumbed, while some who had virulent attacks came out safe by proper treatment. How far alcoholic potations assist or retard recovery of inoculated persons attacked by plague is a fit subject for the consideration of professional men. I may cite one instance where it is conclusively established tha the inoculated died of want of proper treatment after attack. A male child of the age of 4 of a labourer in Shet Sorabjee's garden was attacked after inoculation, and as the Shet was then prescribing and distributing free medicine among thousands of people he treated the child, and within two days he was in a fair way to recovery, while on the third day the ignorant parents placed the child under the treatment of a wizard, with the result that death ensued in forty-eight hours.

As to the immunity afforded by inoculations there are numerous instances of uninoculated members of families being carried away by plague during the epidemic, while the inoculated members living in the same house remained safe. A notable instance of immunity was found in a Parsee family consisting of 25 members and residing in a locality where plague was most virulent and fatal. All the members had been inoculated, but seven out of them were subsequently attacked with symptoms of plague, some having fever and buboes and others buboes without fever, and every one of them gradually recovered by simple external remedies.

The prevailing impression here is that inoculations with stronger doses than were experimentally administered here, of concentrated lymph would render persons immune against the effects of plague as has been quite apparent by the result obtained in the Parsee community, almost all of whom were inoculated with the first lymph. How long the immunity lasts after each inoculation is to be decided by professional men, but it is said that injections making up 10" of prophylactic serum give permanent immunity. It is, however, undoubted that every inoculation gives immunity for a pretty long period, at least during the whole of the period of the epidemic. The results obtained at Tarapore of the inoculations of 500 persons by Surgeon-Major Lyons with strong doses have been very satisfactory.

The German Committee, which was in charge of the duties in studying plague in India, consisting of Professors Koch and Gaffky, paid a visit to this city with Professor Haffkine on the 20th and 21st May last, and though they made a report to their Government immediately afterwards and before the results of the inoculations here were investigated, it appears from the "Archivos de Medicina," a medical journal published in Lisbon, they were compelled to acknowledge that the method of Haffkine has a great prophylactic power, a fact which also is perfectly in accord with the experiments made in the animals by the German Committee.

Dr. Poiares, an eminent physician, who has spent much of his time in bacteriological experiments and who was in charge of the Marwad Plague Hospital, has published in the same journal a paper, headed "The prophylactic inoculation in the plague of Damaun," the concluding words of which are "that the prophylactic inoculation in the epedimic at Damaun reduced sensibly the mortality by the plague." While the epedimic broke in Bombay, about September 1896, Professor Haffkine's serum, which was then a novel protective remedy, was much sought for both by Government and the public, and it is inexplicable why when the serum is tried and has acquired the desired effect in a foreign territory, the inoculations are not continued. It, however, behoves the benign British Government, now that plague is decimating many towns and villages, to introduce without loss of time widely the inoculations by opening depots at places where plague is raging and persuade people to be inoculated and thus save precious human lives.—Yours, &c.,

HUMANITY.

B. V. RIFLES' ANNUAL DANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It was the custom some years back for the Rifles to give an annual ball in the Town Hall, which I need hardly say used to go off with great eclat, as many of those who attended must remember. It was honoured by the presence of the Honorary Colonel of the Corps, Sir Richard Temple, then Governor of Bombay. How this came to fall through, is a matter of the past; but I do not see why it cannot be revived in these days of progression. Our popular Colonel, and energetic Adjutant, Captain Moss, would, I make no doubt, welcome any proposal that would go to make the corps more, attractive and the introduction of a ball as an annual institution decidedly tends towards making it so.—Yours, &c.,

Dec. 1. A COLOR-SERGEANT.

CRICKET IN CALCUTTA.

OFFICERS OF MUNSTERS VS. OFFICERS OF R. I. M. S. CLIVE.

The officers of the R. I. M. S. Clive travelled to Dum-Dum and played a one-day's match with the officers of the Royal Munster Fusiliers. Major Ormerod and Sergeant Asphury, for the Munsters, opened well, but the side was all out for 62 runs. For the Clive Captain Beaumont's 21 (not out) and Lieutenant Vines' 11 were the top scores. The Clive men totalled 44 runs. In their second venture the Munsters scored 88 for the loss of five wickets, and the Clive 33 for six wickets. The following are the scores :—

OFFICERS OF THE MUNSTER FUSILIERS.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Major Ormerod, c Tata, b Jehangir...	16	b Jehangir...............	0
Sergt Asphury, b Jehangir	9	b Jehangir	14
Lieut Livingstone, c Tucker, b Jehangir	7	b Jehangir	13
Lieut Whiteaway, c Tucker, b Tata.........................	5	l b w b Jehangir........	28
Pte Murphy, b Tata................	8	not out........................	20
Lieut O'Meagher, c Chase, b Tata..............................	0	c Tata, b Bevan..........	4
Lieut Osgood, not out	7	not out..........................	0
Corpl Ogg, b Tata..................	2	did not bat	
Corpl Pratchat, c Vines, b Tata	0		
Lieut Perreau, b Jehangir..........	3		
Sergt Bedford, b Jehangir	1		
Extras	4	Extras..................	9
Total............	62	Total.....	88

OFFICERS OF THE R. I. M. S. CLIVE.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Sub-Lieut Philbrick, b Livingstone	4	c Osgood, b Livingstone	0
Mr Jehangir, c Short, b Ormerod	0	b Livingstone	7
Lieut Vines, b Ormerod..............	11	c Livingstone, b Ormerod	1
Lt Bevan, h w, b Ormerod	0	b Ormerod	0
Sub-Lieut Chase, run out	0	b Ormerod..................	8
Mr Tata, b Livingstone	0	not out	11
Capt Beaumont, not out............	21	c Livingstone, b Ormerod..........................	0
Lt Wilson, c Osgood, b Livingstone..................................	3	not out	0
Sub-Lieut Tocker, c Perreau, b Livingstone	0	did not bat	
Lieut Rowand, c Livingstone, b Ormerod	2		
Sub-Lt Hutchinson, c Asphury, b Ormerod	0		
Extras............................	3	Extras.............	6
Total	44	Total	33

CHAPTER OF THE STAR OF INDIA AT ALLAHABAD.

SIR ANTONY MACDONNELL INVESTED WITH THE G. C. S. I.

His Excellency the Viceroy as Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India on Monday morning invested the Hon'ble Sir Antony Patrick MacDonnell, K. C. S. I., as a Knight Grand Commander of the Order of the Star of India, and at the same time decorated Mr. Horace Frederick D'Oyly Moule as a Companion of the same Order and Colonel Russell Richard Pulford, R. E., as a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire. The Investiture was held at Government House, Allahabad, and there were present :—Her Excellency the Countess of Elgin, Lady Elizabeth Bruce and Lady Christian Bruce, with Brigade Surgeon Colonel Franklin, C. I. E., the members of the two Orders present in Allahabad, the Judges of the High Court in their state robes, together with a large number of private residents. The members of the two orders present were Raja Amir Hussain of Mahmudabad, K. C. I. E., the Maharaja of Adjudia, and Raja Jai Kishen Das, C. S. I., Raja Jugmohan Singh, C. S. I.

His Excellency the Grand Master arrived, accompanied by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, and attended by the Secretary of the Orders and His Excellency's Personal Staff. His Honour was attended by the Chief Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and His Honour's Personal Staff. At the entrance to the Durbar Room a procession was formed which marched up to the dais in the following order :—Staff of his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh; Staff of His Excellency the Grand Master; Mr. Evans, Chief Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh; Sir William Cunningham, K. C. S. I., Secretary of the Order of the Star of India and the Indian Empire (wearing the Mantle and Badge of the Order of the Star of India); His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh (wearing the Insignia of a Knight Commander of the Order of the Star of India); His Excellency the Grand Master (wearing the Robe of the Order of the Star of India and the Insignia of both Orders.)

The staff of His Excellency the Grand Master consisted of Mr. H. Babington Smith, C. S. I., Private Secretary, Colonel A. Durand, C. B., Military Secretary, Captain F. L. Adam, A. D. C., Captain Baker Carr, A. D. C., and Sir John Edge, Honorary A. D. C. The Lieutenant-Governor's staff was Mr. A. T. Holme Private Secretary, Major Pennell, A. D. C., Major Fox, Ghazipur Volunteers, Honorary A. D. C., and Major Deans, Honorary A. D. C.

As the Grand Master passed to the entrance of the Durbar Hall the band played the National Anthem, and the Guard of Honour presented arms, while a royal salute of 31 guns was fired. The audience rose as His Excellency entered the room and remained standing until he had taken his seat and the members of the Orders had made their reverence.

The Secretary of the Orders reported that the first business before the Assembly was the Investiture, under the Sovereign's Grant, of the Honourable Sir Antony Patrick MacDonnell, K C S I, as a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, and the Chief Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh then conducted Sir Antony MacDonnell from his seat to the dais, where the latter made his reverence to the Grand Master. Members of the Second and Third Classes of both Orders present rose from their seats and the Chief Secretary then conducted Sir Antony MacDonnell to a table, where he was decorated by the Secretary of the Orders and the Chief Secretary with the Riband, Badge and Star, and robed with the Mantle of the Chief. This done His Honour was conducted by the Chief Secretary to the front of the dais, again made his reverence to the Grand Master.

The collar of the Order having been presented to the Grand Master by the Secretary, His Excellency, remaining seated, invested Sir Antony MacDonnell with it, addressing him as follows :—"In the name of Queen-Empress of India, and by Her Majesty's command, I hereby invest you with the Honourable Insignia of the Order of the Star of India, of which Most Exalted Order Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to appoint you to be a Knight Grand Commander.

A salute of 15 guns was then fired, and the newly invested Knight Grand Commander, making his reverence to the Grand Master, was conducted to his seat at the Viceroy's right hand. The Guard of Honour again presented arms, and the band playing the National Anthem all resumed their seats.

The Secretary having presented the Grand Master the Badges of the Third Class of the Orders of the Star of India and the Indian Empire, Mr. Moule and Colonel Pulford were decorated with the Badges by the Secretary, to whom His Excellency handed them.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies of investiture His Excellency the Grand Master spoke as follows :—

Sir Antony MacDonnell,—It will ever be a satisfaction to me that it has fallen to my lot to invest Your Honour, here in the capital City of your Provinces, with the Insignia of the highest grade of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, to which Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint you. In offering you my personal and most sincere congratulations, I think I shall give voice to the unanimous opinion of India when I say that this distinguished mark of Her Majesty's favour is but a fitting acknowledgment of services which have done so much to maintain the high credit of Indian administrators, and which, for tens of thousands of Her Majesty's subjects, have converted a year which threatened to be one of misery and despair, or even of death, into one of renewed hope and confidence and returning prosperity. May Your Honour long enjoy your dignity in health and happiness.

Mr. Moule and Colonel Pulford,—I desire also to express my congratulations to you on this recognition by Her Majesty of your long and meritorious services.

The Secretary having announced that this concluded the business of the Assembly, the procession was reformed, and left the Durbar Room in the same order as that in which it entered, the band playing a grand march, and the Guard of Honour presenting arms.

HIGH COURT.—December 2.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Strachey.)

For Judgment.

21,93—Chitnis M and M—Ghellabhai Atmaram vs Nandubai—K J Mantri.

Testamentary suits for hearing and final disposal.

10-97—Pestonjee R and K—Ruttonjee Jamsetjee Cooper and others vs Navazbai—Smetham B and Noble. Part heard.

16-97—Brown and M—Bai Lukhi vs Bai Hari—Thakurdas D and C.

Admiralty Suit.

1-97—Brown and M—Messrs Nelson Donkin and Co and another vs the S S Garuddher Tackle and Co—Craigie L and O.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee.)

For Dismissal.

233,97—M N Saklatwalla—Banoobai and another vs Hormasjee Erachsha Cooper and another—Hiralal M and M.

316,97—Payne G and S—Moosa Hajee Joosub vs Hajee Sha Mahomed Hajee Ally—Bicknell M and M.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

354-96—Manshuklal D and J—Naginbhai Ghellabhai and another vs Luxmibai Saheb—Ardeshir H and D, Part heard.

98-96—Ardeshir H and D—Dwarkadas Chaganlal and others vs Memon Oomer Jamal V—Payne G and S—Part heard.

Commercial Cause.

496-97—Hiralal M and M—Mulchand Joharimul vs Mahadeo Appajee and another—Sorabjee and J.

Postponed Long Cause.

217-92—Payne G. and S—Purshotumdas Ludhabhai and another vs Chunilal Sakalchand and others—Edgelow and G.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Fulton.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

96-97—Bicknell M and M—Rustomjee Shapurjee Mistry vs Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Paudiwala—Ardeshir H and D.

22-96—Pestonjee R and K—Hoosein Karim vs Joosub Hoosein and others—Payne G and S.

Defended New Long Causes.

292-97—Craigie L and O—Societe Generale Mercantile vs J Stanley Smith and another—Smetham B and N.

320-97—Daphtary and F—Govind Doshrat vs Damodar Jugonnath and another—Muljee and R.

321-97—Jehangir and Servai—Bai Halimabai and another vs Ibrahim bin Baloo Muja Panwelikar and others—Sorabjee and J.

327-97—In person—Veero Dooda vs Sir Edward Ezra Abdoola Sassoon and others—Brown and M.

31-97—Little and Co—Mahomedally Abdool Hoosein Sumsoodin vs Gulabchand Munalal and others—Ardeshir H and D.

139-93—Bhaishankar and K—Hajee Abdool Rehman Hajee Mahomed and another vs Multani Govindram Girdharidas—Ardeshir H and D.

390-96—Edgelow and G—Raghnathjee Tarachand vs Muljee Damodhar—Little and Co.

304-97—Janardhan and A—Ruttonjee Pestonjee Malegamwalla vs Dhunjeebhoy Nanabhoy Mehta and others—P R and Kola and Wadia and G.

According to the *Lokalanzeiger* of Berlin famine typhus is said to have broken out among the Kalmucks of the Great Steppe, in the district of Archangel. The mortality is said to be extremely high. The people are reduced to skin and bone, and most of them are unable to take solid food, their only nourishment, if any, consisting of tea. A physician who was sent out to help was unable to visit more than three tents, so terrible were the sights that came under his notice. His report, which contains some shocking details, concludes with the words, "It is not medical help, but bread, that is needed here."

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair, to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot: 33, Farringdon Road, London.

WRITERS AND READERS.

MR. BRYCE's book, "Impressions of South Africa," is to be ready, the house of Macmillan being the publishers on both sides of the Atlantic. The volume, of course, is the result of a journey which Mr. Bryce made in the latter part of 1895. Just after his return political events, which are now history, happened in South Africa. He had not travelled with the intention of writing a book, and might not have done so but for the emphatic interest which South Africa thus claimed.

What is South Africa like, and why does it make a noise and stir in the world disproportionate to its small population? That is practically the text to which Mr. Bryce addresses himself, and he discusses it under half a dozen general heads. In his opening chapters he gives a brief account of the physical structure and climate of country. There he touches the conditions which have chiefly determined its economic progress and the lines of European migration. With a glance at the vegetation and the scenery, Mr. Bryce proceeds to write in detail of the peoples of South Africa and their history, including the happenings of recent times.

Next Mr. Bryce asks the reader to accompany him on the long journey from Cape Town to the Zambesi Valley and back again. He sets down a description of the far interior as the traveller sees it passing from barbarism to civilisation. He dwells on its scenery, the prospects of its material development, the life which its new settlers lead. Natal, the Transvaal goldfields, the Orange Free State, and Basutoland, all receive attention. In his final chapters Mr. Bryce discusses several questions of a general character. He selects those which are of most permanent importance, and which appeal most to public curiosity.

Captain Count Gleichen, of the Grenadier Guards, was intelligence officer to Mr. Rennell Rodd's recent mission to Abyssinia. He has been writing an account of the venture, and this Mr. Arnold is to publish at the end of the month. The title is "With the British Mission to Menelik, 1897," and the volume has illustrations and a map. The members of the expedition had unique opportunities for examining the resources of Abyssinia, and observing the power of Menelik's military dominion. Much has happened, of course, since Sir Gerald Portals mission to Abyssinia. Count Gleichen is already known for a work, "With the Camel Corps up the Nile.

Mr. Arnold is preparing a volume of reminiscences. "Many Memories of Many People," by Mrs. Simpson, the daughter of the late Mr. Nassau Senior. Mr. Senior's "Conversations" are well known for their wealth of literary and political information. Lapse of time permits his daughter to make publish several very interesting conversations which have hitherto been withheld. Mrs. Simpson had the advantage of being her father's companion, and in his society she enjoyed the conversation of various distinguished people. She has many a good-natured anecdote to tell about those of whom we are never weary of hearing.

This week's "Literature" concludes its editorial article as follows:—At present the popular novelist is in vogue; he it is who, practically makes the bookseller a trade—and he is not gifted with a sense of the dignity of his profession. If "ignorant fustian" did not "go down" with the public, the popular novelist would never affect current reading in the slightest degree. That he will never affect literature is, of course, undoubted; but "the pity of it" is that he should retard its culture in the mind and heart of living community. This is a curious kind of reference to a class which contains Mr. Kipling Mr. Conan Doyle, Mr. Marion Crawford, Mr. Stanley Weyman, and Mr. Anthony Hope.

Two American writers familiar tous all are about to issue books through Messrs. Harper Mr. Frank R Stockton has tried his pen at a novel, "The Great Stone of Sardis," which goesinto the twentieth century. The views the coming century as the culmination of our era of science and invention. The other book is coming from Mr. Richard Harding Davis, and be calls it "A Year from a Correspondent's Note-Book" One paper describes the Coronation of the Tsar, another the Inaugurationof President McKinley, a third, our own Jubile Procession. There are pictures by Mr. Caton Woodville.

The King of Siams recent presence amongst us ought to enhance the interest of a book which Mr. Murray is to publish. The subject of it is "Siam and the Siamese, and the author is Mr. Warington Smyth, who has spent five years in the dominions of King Chulalongkorn. He served the Siamese Goverment in the position of superintendent of mines, and his travels took him over much of the country. In a measure, therefore, the volume is one of travel, but its larger interest relates to the commercial development and resources of Siam. Being an artist Mr. Warington Smyth made sketches which will be reproduced of many new Siamese scenes. If this book ventures to tell the truth about the social and political condition of Siam, it will render a great service. But to do so requires no little courage.

Mr. Nicholson's "Almanac of Twelve Sports" will be published by Mr. Heinemann in a fortnight. It is the same sort of art as his "Alphabet," and consists of so many pictures of popular sports. For January, February, and March he takes hunting coursing, and the beginning of the racing season. April brings the boat race, May angling, June cricket, and July archery. August has coaching, September shooting, October golf, November a "man in the ring," and December skating. The pictures are accompanied by verses which Mr. Kipling has specially written.

A book by Mr. Arthur H. Neumann on his experiences elephant hunting in East Equatorial Africa, among the Ndorobo savages, will shortly be published by Messrs. Rowland Ward, Limited. It will be illustrated with drawings by J. G. Millais, E. Caldwell, G. E. Lodge, and others, and will include a colored plate and a map.

Captain Mahan has finished a new book, which is described in the title, "The Interest of the United States in Sea Power, Present and Future." His English publishers, Messrs. Sampson Low, hope to have it ready some time in December. Captain Mahan writes first on "The United States Looking Outward," and then on American seapower in reference to Hawaii and the proposed isthmus between the Atlantic and the Pacific. The other divisions of his book are "Anglo-American Alliance," "The Future in Relation to American Naval Power," "Preparedness for Naval War," "A Twentieth-Century Outlook," and "Strategic Features of the Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean, Sea."

M. Alfred Duquet has finished another volume of his exhaustive history of the Franco-German War. The volume, which will be published in a few days, deals with the bombardment of Paris, and concludes with the fighting round Buzenval. Under the appropriate title of "Poems Parisians" are to appear in the course of the month the collected writings of that most Parisian of poets, Emile Goudean. The volume is to be illustrated by 150 sketches, specially executed by Charles Jouas, and engraved on wood by Henri Paillard. It is to be hand printed, and the edition is to be limited to 138 copies. A new volume by Elisee Reclus is in the press. Title: "L'Evolution, la Revolution et l'Ideal Anarchique." M. Georges Goyau, a Swiss writer, who has made a special study of the religious movement in modern Germany, is about to publish "L'Allemagne Religieuse: Le Protestantisme, M. Maurice Pujo's new book. "La Crise Morale" will be ready in a few days. Among the gift books to appear during the forthcoming season may be noted an illustrated edition of Alphonse Daudet's "Sapho." The illustrations are to consist of fifty drawings by Francois Auguste Gorguet, engraved on steel by Louis Muller. Two of the more prominent poets of the younger school are about to issue volumes of verse: Pierre Quillard, "La Lyre Heroique et Dolente"; and Robert do Souza, "Sources verse le Fleuve." M. Maurice Leudet, a prominent member of the staff of the "Figaro" has written a volume in which he recounts in detail and with an abundance of anecdotes, the private life and the daily existence of the German Emperor. "Guillaume II. Intime" is the title of this book, in whose preparation M. Leude has had special facilities afforded him.

Mr. Zangwill's "Dreamers of the Ghetto" will not be ready before January.—Messrs. Ward and Lock will publish a new novel by Mr. Guy Boothby, under the title "Bushigrams."—Messrs. Macmillan will issue in ten days' time Miss Sanders's story, "For Prince and People." It is a tale of Old Genoa.—Mr, Lane is issuing at once a volume by Mr. J. S. Fletcher with the title "The Making of Matthias." It is an attempt to realise the life of a boy of imaginative temperament, whose home is a lonely Yorkshire farm.—Messrs, Chatto will publish Mr. David Christie Murray's new story, It is called "This Little World."—The Unicorn Press will publish, under the name of "Verisimilitudes," a collection of stories by Mr. Rudolf Dircks.—Messrs. Jarrold and Sons will publish in the course of a few days "The Baby Philosopher," by Ruth Berridge; and "A Trip to Venus," by Mr. John Munro.—"Wayside Courtships" is the title of a new book by Mr. Hamlin Garland, which Messrs. Neville Beeman, Limited, will publish on the 28th inst.

Mr. William Watson's new novel will take its title from one of the poems—"The Hope of the World." Among the other poems will be "Ode in May," which appeared in our columns, and "The Unknown God." Mr. Lane will publish the book this month.—Messrs. Chatto have now arranged to publish Mark Twain's "More Tramps Abroad."—Mr. Arthur Waugh has discontinued the newsy and entertaining letter on English literary matters which he used to contribute every week to the New York "Critic."—Mr. Arthur H. Norway's volume on the highways and byways of Devon and Cornwall will be published in a few days by Messrs. Macmillan. It has pictures by Mr. Joseph Pennell and Mr. Hugh Thomson.

LORD SALISBURY AT THE GUILDHALL.

IMPORTANT SPEECH ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

THE LORD MAYOR's banquet to Her Majesty's Ministers was given at Guildhall, on Nov. 9, the Lord Mayor presiding and proposing the loyal und patriotic

The Marquis of Salisbury, in rising to respond to the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers," was received with prolonged cheers. He said: My Lord Mayor, your Excellencies, my lords, ladies, and gentlemen, I thank you most heartily for the very kind manner in which you have received this toast, not only on my own behalf, but still more on behalf of my colleagues.

THE ENGINEERING DISPUTE.

I cannot avoid beginning by referring to the matter with which the Lord Mayor last dealt—a subject which interests us all deeply at the present moment and in which we can see the elements of future prosperity, or future disaster to our country. (Hear, hear.) I do not feel justified in using any words to indicate an opinion, one way or the other, in reference to the matters which are in dispute: but I am glad to be able to say that, owing to the judicious and pertinacious efforts of my right hon. friend; Mr. Ritchie—(cheers)—I believe that that discussion which your lordship desires is likely shortly to take place. (Hear, hear.) I can only express the feelings with which, I am sure, you must all be animated, that if we are to hold our own in the terrible industrial struggle with which we are threatened by so many competitors we must hold our own as a united and not as a divided nation. (Cheers.) If our competitors fight unitedly, and if with us employer and workmen are at deadly odds, it requires no gift of prophecy to foresee what the end of that conflict will be (Cheers.)

MESSAGES FROM THE QUEEN.

My Lord Mayor, you have, during one of your earlier speeches, referred to that which is the striking feature of the present year—the wonderful display of loyalty and affection with which the celebration of the Queen's sixtieth year as Sovereign was welcomed by all her subjects in all the numerous parts of her Empire. (Cheers.) It is a sight which those who have seen it never will forget; but I venture, even after your words, my Lord Mayor, especially to refer to it, because since I have been in this room I have received a telegram from the Queen expressing the hope that I will, on her behalf, express the deep and abiding sense which she continues to feel of the marvellous display of affection and loyalty which took place in June last. (Loud cheers.) I have yet another message from the Queen, and that is a wish that I would take this opportunity of expressing on her behalf the intensity of the feeling with which she has heard of the gallant deeds of her Army in India—(cheers)—and, above all, of the affectionate and devoted support which her throne, her cause, and her Empire have received from the native Princes and peoples of that dependency. (Cheers.) There is none in this room who will not deeply sympathise with the Queen's expressions upon that subject.

INDIA AND EGYPT.

We have seen a succession of most gallant achievements—achievements, as Lord Lansdowne said, and as I repeat, won as much by the Sikhs and the Goorkhas, by the native subjects of the Queen, as by those British soldiers upon whose stout arms her throne has from time immemorial relied. (Cheers.) What has taken place leaves in our minds the conviction that the great qualities by which the Indian Empire was won still subsist, are neither worn out nor grown old nor rusty, and that, whatever other criticisms we must pass upon the generation in which we live, we shall not have to lament that the great acquirements of former generations are allowed to fall into decay in our hands. (Cheers.) May I, in mentioning the great deeds of British soldiers, also refer to that very wonderful campaign in Egypt, of which, I think, perhaps less has been said and thought in this country because the general-in-chief, through a very wise desire to keep his own military secrets to himself, has also kept the special correspondents at a distance during the greater part of the time. (Laughter.) But in that he was, no doubt, following the dictates of military necessity. I believe that the taking of Abu Hamed was a very brilliant military feat, and I am sure that the occupation of Berber, considering all that we know of the difficulties of that country in former times, reflects, unmeasured honour upon the skill, the strategy, the foresight, and the commanding qualities of Sir H. Kitchener. (Cheers.)

AFRICAN QUESTIONS.

I am afraid that Berber is the only part of Africa to which I dare refer much on the present occasion. Africa was created to be the plague of Foreign Offices. (Laughter and "Hear, hear.") We have at present negotiations more or less animated, more or less continous, but always friendly, with France, with Germany, with Portugal, with Italy, and with several non-Christian Powers besides. And I find that there would be considerable difficulty in entering upon the negotiations in your presence, for this reason—that there is now such an active communication between various parts of the world that all that I say to you is equally said to a number of very different audiences in very different parts of the world; and it is quite possible that I might not achieve that general conciliatory process which I desire if I went frankly into all these questions. In every country it is one of the very great difficulties of conducting foreign affairs in the present time that every Government possesses over against it a mass of critical public opinion which requires that in every negotiation its own country shall have unquestionably the superiority. (Laughter.) Looked at singly, that seems a very reasonable request: but when you imagine that there are five or six countries concerned, each of which is to have the superiority over the others, you will admit the embarrassment which is created. (Cheers and laughter.) Therefore, I had, perhaps, better not go far into negotiations of this kind. You are aware that a great quantity of territory, within the last twenty years, say, has been cast loose in Africa, or has been put up as an object for the desire and acquisition of several enterprising Governments. Where those negotiations have been going on for a long time—and I think it is possible that they may continue for a long time further—I should not venture to give you any account of our stewardship in these matters, except to say that we desire to be governed by strict principles of right and by a due and constant regard for the prosperity and the interests of the Empire of the Queen. (Cheers.) We do not desire any unjust or illegitimate achievements. We do not wish to take territory simply because it may look well to paint it red upon the map. The objects we have in our view are strictly business objects. We wish to extend the commerce, the trade, the industry, and the civilization of mankind. (Hear, hear.) We wish to throw open as many markets as possible, to bring as many consumers and producers into contact as possible; to throw open the great natural highways, the great waterways of this great continent. (Hear, hear.) We wish that trade should pursue its unchecked and unhindered course upon the Niger, the Nile, and the Zambesi. And in doing these things, while we wish to behave in a neighbourly manner and to show due consideration to the feelings and claims of others, yet we are obliged to say that, while we have shown that consideration in past transactions, there is a limit to the exercise of that particular set of qualities and that we cannot allow our plain rights to be overridden. (Loud cheers.)

THE CONCERT OF EUROPE.

Passing from Africa, there is yet one other quarter of the globe with which the Foreign Office is concerned, and in which you have occasionally been kind enough to show an interest, and from which I would not part without a word. I am referring to the South-East of Europe. I am referring to what has been done under the guidance of the Concert of Europe or in the presence of the Concert of Europe, during the last year. If you imagined that the Concert of Europe was an instrument under my guidance and at my disposal, I daresay you would think that I was somewhat rash and bold in submitting this question to your consideration at this moment. But you must remember what the Concert of Europe is. The Concert, or, as I prefer to call it, the inchoate federation of Europe, is a body which acts only when it is unanimous. I do not know of any other body except a British jury (laughter), which does that. But, as you are aware, the difficulty of procuring unanimity is often great; and the consequence is that you can visit upon no one Government the responsibility for what the Concert of Europe fails to do. Undoubtedly, you can visit upon every Government responsibility for what the Concert actually does; but for what it fails to do the responsibility is with its construction and nature, and not with any individual Government which belongs to it. Now, the history of the past year is that we have failed to prevent Greece from going to war; but with that unlucky exception, we have succeeded in preserving the peace of Europe. (Cheers.) The peace of Europe is enormously important; and if the Concert of Europe had not existed that peace was exposed to great danger. Every statesman in Europe looked forward to the reopening of the Eastern question with dread, as something which might light the flames of war in Europe. It is to the great praise of the achievements of the Concert of Europe that it has prevented that terrible calamity. It has not prevented the Greeks from going to war. But it did all that exhortation—and perhaps that exhortation was sometimes of a robust and vigorous kind—could do to prevent the Greeks from committing suicide. But there is one thing which it could not do. If you have a friend who wishes to commit suicide you can do everything to prevent him, except this one thing—you must not kill him. (Laughter.) And matters were in that position, that the only restraint which the European fleets could exercise over Greece was by action and language which, carried to their possible result, might have ended in firing upon the Grecian fleet. But under those circumstances I do not think that history or any careful observer will blame the European Powers because they did not put forward all their force to prevent Greece from going to war. It might well have ended in this, that upon them would have rested the responsiblity of erasing Greece from the Powers of Europe on the pretext of the imagined necessity of preventing Greece from rushing into danger at all. (Hear, hear.) That is the history of the past year. If you consider how much danger there was that the small Slavonic States would have rushed in and joined in the war, if you notice how correctly they behaved, you may appreciate what the agreement, the co-operation, of the great Powers of Europe has done for the peace of Europe during the past year.

THE TASK OF THE CONCERT.

Our task is not yet at an end. We have still the question of Crete to deal with—an island divided between two populations who on every subject wish exactly opposite things and subject partly to Powers who desire one issue, and partly to a Sultan who desires another. That is the task which lies before Europe with respect to the island of Crete. If we take long about it you must not blame too much those who are the agents of European policy. You must not ask the Concert of Europe to do that which it cannot do. It has many virtues, but speed is not among them—(laughter)—and you know that great power may co-exist with great want of speed. You may have observed in this city an engine of tremendous power rolling upon the roads and smashing granite with the utmost ease. But if you call upon that roller to run a race down Piccadilly, why, the worst hansom cab would beat it hollow. (Cheers and laughter.) That is the position here. The Concert of Europe has great power, but it has no speed. But if you wish the problems to be solved, which must be solved somehow, you will follow its action with kindness, or, at all events with consideration; and I wish all critics of its action to consider this one thing—if the Concert had not existed, there was no other power which could have done any better. If any one European Power had tried, in the teeth of all the others to settle by itself the problem which the Concert undertook the only result would have been a bloody and desolating European war. (Cheers.) I will only express the hope that the agreement of the Powers will continue, and that the difficulties which they have to solve will be sufficiently dealt with. But remember this—that this federation of Europe is the embryo of the only possible structure of Europe which can save civilisation from the desolating effects of a disastrous war. (Cheers.) You notice that on all sides the instruments of destruction, the piling up of arms, are becoming larger and larger. The powers of concentration are becoming greater, the instruments of death more active and more numerous, and are improved with every year; and each nation is bound for its own safety's sake, to take part in this competition. These are the thing which are done, so to speak on the side of war. The one hope that we have to prevent this competition from ending in a terrible effort of mutual destruction which will be fatal to Christian civilisation—the one hope we have is that the Powers may gradually be brought together to act together in a friendly spirit on all questions of difference which may arise, until at last they shall be welded in some international constitution which shall give to the world, as a result of their great strength, a long spell of unfettered and prosperous trade and continued peace. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

THE *LONDON GAZETTE*.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, NOV. 9.

8th Hussars—Capt B T Mahon, D S O, to be Major, vice P L Clowes, promoted.

14th Hussars—Sec Lieut T E L Hill Whitson to be Lieutenant, vice C G M Adam, resigned.

21st Lancers—Sec Lieut P Chapman to be Lieutenant, vice D Maclachlan, placed temporarily on the Half-pay List.

Royal Engineers—Lieut F D Outram resigns his commission. The following Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—I J. Connor, C B O Symons, R G Earle, E H Rooke, and R L Waller.

Grenadier Guards—Capt W A L Fox-Pitt to be Major, vice Col I J C Herbert, C B, C M G, promoted; Lieut H G Ruggles-Brise to be Captain, vice W A L Fox Pitt; Sec Lieut G S Clive to be Lieutenat, vice H G Ruggles-Brise.

Regimental District—Brevet Col F W Robinson, from Lieut Colonel half pay, to be Colonel to command the 53rd Regimental District the King's Shropshire Light Infantry, vice Col F W Cary, retired.

King's Own Royal Lancaster Regt—Lieut A McN Dykes to be Adjutant, vice Lieut G L Palmes, who has resigned that appointment; Super a Lieut F M Carleton to be Lieutenant vice A McN Dykes.

Northumberland Fusilers—Lieut F S Dawson resigns his commission.

Lincolnshire Regt—Capt E B Wilkinson is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army; Lieut J R M Marsh to be Adjutant, vice Capt E B Wilkinson.

Suffolk Regt—Lieut H F H Clifford to be Captain, in succession to Major V W H Graham, Adjutant of Volunteers; Sec Lieut F F W Ball to be Lieutenant, vice H F H Clifford.

Leicestershire Regt—Super Capt G A Bulkley to be Captain, vice W Fenwick, deceased; Capt C H Hunt retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity, with permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform; Lieut C M P Hassal to be Captain, vice B H Hunt.

Cameronians, Scottish Rifles—Capt C H I Hopkins to be Major, vice S H Lomax, promoted.

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—Lieut J W Mather resigns his commission.

Duke of Wellington's West Riding Regt—Lieut J A C Gibbs, to be Captain, vice H C Suft, retired; Sec Lieut R N Bray to be Lieutenant, vice J A C Gibbs; Sec Lieut V J Tighe, from the Half-pay List, to be Second Lieutenant, with precedence next below Sec Lieut R St J Carmichael, vice W Driesma, deceased; Sec Lieut V J Tighe is seconded for special extra regimental employment.

South Staffordshire Regt—Capt W C Bridge is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers.

Essex Regt—Lieut W H Wreford-Brown to be Capt, vice E M Robertson, deceased; Sec Lieut A D Green to be Lieut, vice W H Wreford-Brown.

Loyal North Lancashire Regt—The following Second Lieuts to be Lieuts:—R E H James, vice J A Burdon, seconded, and C de Putron, vice F R R Greene, deceased.

Prince of Wales's North Staffordshire Regt—Sec Lieut D T Seckham to be Lieut, vice W R Dugmore, seconded for service under the Foreign Office.

York and Lancaster Regt—Lieut Col C J Whitaker retires on retired pay.

Royal Munster Fusiliers—The following Lieuts to be Capts, —H E Tizard, vice A F Mann, appointed Adjt 4th Battln, and C L Hendriks, vice L C Warren, appointed Adjutant 5th Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. The following Second Lieuts to be Lieuts:—C H B Jarrett, vice H E Tizard, and B J Fagan, vice C L Hendriks.

Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Capt R A Rooth is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Indian Volrs.

Rifle Brigade, the Prince Consort's Own—Capt V A Couper to be Major, vice W R Kenyon-Slaney, promoted; Lieut H D Ross to be Capt, vice V A Couper.

West India Regt—Lieut P C E MacDonald, Adjt, to be Capt, on augmentation; Sec Lieut F Swabey to be Lieut, on augmentation.

Staff—Col H R Viscount Downe, C I E, from Lieut Col half-pay, to be a Col on the Staff to command a Cavalry Brigade, and to have the substantive rank of Col in the Army; Lieut Col S J Lea, A S C, to be a Depy Assist Adjt Genl, vice Lieut Col C A Hadfield, A S C, who has resigned that appointment; Lieut Col W Dunne, A S C, to be Deputy Asst. Adjutant General, for Supply Inspection, vice Lt Col G V Hamilton, A S C, retired; Capt R E Hill, A S C, to be a Deputy Assistant; Adjutant General, vice Lt Col C G Knocker, A S C, whose period of service in that appointment has expired; Lieut H M Grenfell, 1st Life Guards, to be A D C to Major Gen Sir F W Grenfell, G C M G, K C B, commanding the Force in Egypt.

Army Chaplains' Dept—The Rev W C Haines, Chaplain to the Forces Fourth Class, to be Chaplain to the Forces Third Class.

Army Veterinary Dept—Vet Major C W Gillard, half-pay, retires on retired pay.

Brevet—The following Lieutenant Colonels of the Indian Staff Corps to be Colonels:—H A V incent and W J Morse. Capt R Harman, D S O, I S C, to be Major, in recognition of his services during the operations of the Chitral Relief Force.

Memoranda—Major Gen R Blundell Hollinshead Blundell is placed on retired pay. Col H F Turner, C B, Deputy Inspector General of Fortifications at Headquarters, is placed on retired pay. Lt Col and Brevet Col F W Birch, half-pay, retires on retired pay.

THE NAVY.

APPOINTMENTS.

Commanders—A Meldrum, to Raven, in command Nov. 2; H B Anson, to Hercules, Nov 6; W L Grant for service in Naval Ordnance Department, Nov 30.

Lieutenants—M A Kennard, to Revenge as Flag Lieutenant to Rear Admiral Harris, Nov 5; R Jeffreys, to Talbot, Oct 1; C E Rooke, F J Evans, and J H Dathan, to Alert, Nov 25; Hon R G Broad, to Wildfire, for Contest, in command, Nov 17; T Y McDougall, to Cambridge and Defiance, for short course of gunnery and torpedo instructions, Nov 6; W Richardson, to Pembroke Nov 22; A B W Higginson, to Benbow, Nov 18.

Sub Lieutenant—E W Denison, to Blonde, Nov 18.

Staff Surgeons—J Ottley, to Venus, Nov 9; W H Norman, to Rupert, for Gibraltar Hospital, Nov 6.

Surgeon—A E Merewethur, to Venus, Nov, 9.

Fleet Paymaster—F L M Dyer, to Monarch Nov 9.

Staff Paymaster—E H Banks, to Blenheim Nov 10.

Paymaster—C D M Horne, to Alert Nov. 25.

Assistant Paymaster—E H Thearne, to Royal Arthur Nov. 4

Clerk—W H Eves, to Orlando Nov 10.

Chief Gunners—J Richardson, to Vivid; R Boxhill, to Cambridge Nov. 10.

Gunners—W J Kitts, to Magicienne Nov 18; G H Waring, to Doris Nov 18; C G Cribb, to Vivid E A Wallace, to Revenge Nov 22; G I Curtis, to Porpoise Nov 30; F J Gilbey a, and J H Chapman a, to Vernon Oct 25; J Allen, to Orion; J F L King, to Sultan; T Cahill, to Blake Nov 4; H Middleton, to Thrush Dec 1; G V O'Brien a, to Black Prince; W, Barrett, to Alert Nov 25.

Boatswains—W Beaby, to Royal Arthur Nov 4; E London to Doris Nov 18; W Tozer, to Terror additional; A Adams a, to Vivid Oct 25; C Jones, to Monarch, for African tug; P G Lyon, to Boscawen for Seaflower, C Mitchell, to Lion, for Liberty; I M Piper and W Jenkins a, to Lion.

Carpenter—W W Woodley, to Doris Nov 18.

COASTGUARD.

Surgeons and Agents—Dan P S Hill, MB, at Larne Harbour, &c, Nov 9; R Crerar, MB, at Cromarty Jan 1, 1898.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Admiralty, Nov. 2—Royal Naval Reserve—Assistant Engineer H J Johnson has been promoted to the rank of Engineer Nov. 3.—In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of April 1, 1881, Fleet Surgeon J T W S Kellard has been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

Royal Marine Light Infantry—Superintendent Clerk O G Busn to be Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieut.

Royal Naval Reserve—Midshipman R G W Mason to be Sub-Lieutenant,

Nov 4.—In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 22, 1870, Comdr W M Maturin has this day been placed on the Retired List, at his own request, with permission to assume the rank of Captain. In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Jan. 19, 1886, Asst Paym W H Hall has been placed on the Retired List of his rank,

Nov 5—The following Acting Sub-Lieutenants have been confirmed in the rank of Sub Lieutenant in Her Majesty's Fleet—viz:—G H de P Chance, J A Shuter, C White, H E Holme, S Robinson, G P England, W G Howard, H J G Lawrence, W R W Kettlewell, G F S Bowles, and J L S Kirkness. The following Staff Engineers have been advanced to the rank of First Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet:—W Lonnon and A Rayner. Chief Engnr J E Jenkins has been advanced to the rank of Staff Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Royal Naval Reserve—The following gentlemen has been appointed Sub-Lieutenant—F Wickham.

Nov 6—Royal Naval Reserve—Sub Lieut W H Thomas has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant,

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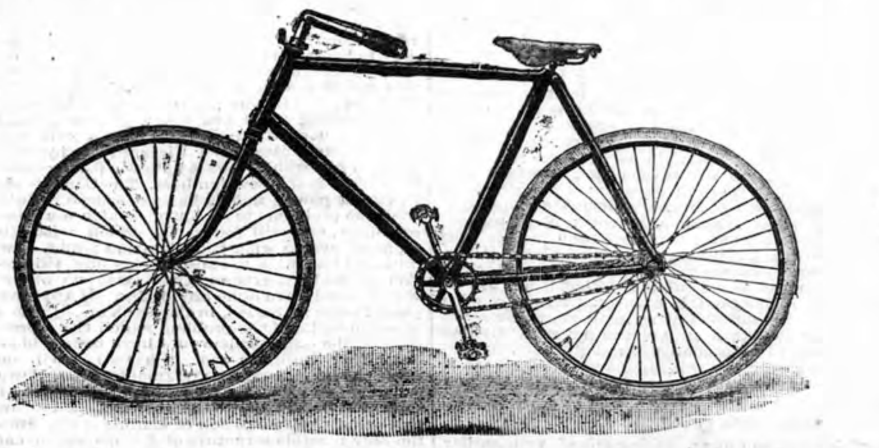

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